

NOVEMBER 19, 1881

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 625.—Vol. XXIV.

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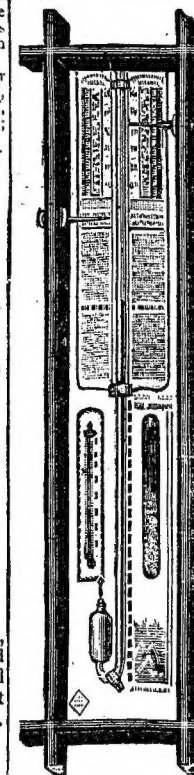
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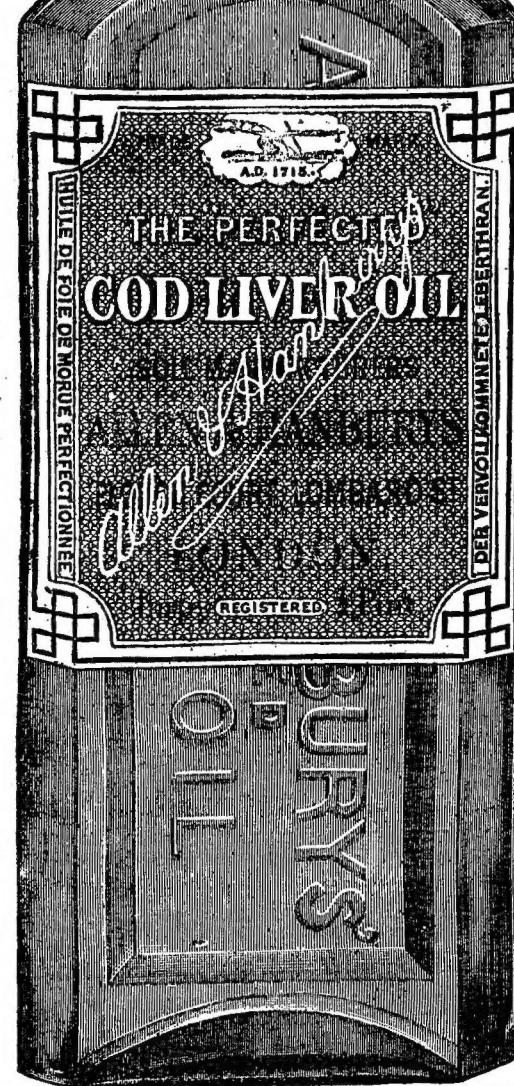
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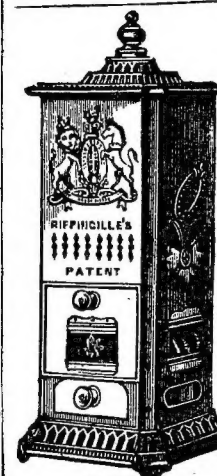
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# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 625.—VOL. XXIV.  
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper ]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [ PRICE SIXPENCE  
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Sydney P. Hall



Sydney P. Hall

1. A Buffalo Dance at Fort Qu'Appelle.—2. Dr. MacGregor at Fort MacLeod ("Non Angli, sed Angeli forent si essent Christiani."—Gregory the Great at Rome).  
IN THE GREAT NORTH-WEST WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE—IX.  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SYDNEY P. HALL



## Topics of the Week

**COMMON GROUND IN POLITICS.**—Within the last few weeks an immense number of political speeches have been delivered, and the orators of the different parties cannot be accused of any want of vigour in their manner of attacking each other. These speeches have, however, brought out the fact that, notwithstanding their differences, the Liberal and Conservative leaders are at present agreed on a good many matters of essential importance. Take, for instance, the question of the union of Great Britain and Ireland. At one time it seemed by no means certain that the extreme Radical wing would persistently oppose the demand for Home Rule. Before the general elections there were some very suspicious negotiations between Liberal candidates and Irish malcontents at Liverpool and elsewhere, and the Conservatives complained that the utterances of the Liberal chiefs on the subject were vague and hesitating. But recently Mr. Chamberlain and other Radicals have spoken as decidedly about the maintenance of the Union as Lord Salisbury himself, and they could scarcely withdraw from the position they have assumed, even if they were unexpectedly to find themselves in a minority. Again, the two parties are virtually united in their opinions respecting the policy to be pursued in the existing circumstances of Ireland. The Conservatives may think that vigorous measures of coercion should have been adopted long ago; but they have no hesitation about the expediency of upholding the attempt which is at last being made to suppress disorder. Even on the question of the reform of the Land Laws in England and Scotland there are signs that an amicable understanding may not be altogether past hope. In his speech at Bristol Lord Salisbury admitted that some changes might be necessary; and, although his concessions would be far from satisfying a thorough-going reformer, they seem to accord substantially with the views set forth by Lord Hartington. With regard to Parliamentary procedure there may be a serious divergence of opinion, but Sir Richard Cross asserted the other evening that "wilful obstruction and wilful perversion of the forms of the House ought to be dealt with," and he promised that "as long as the Government confined themselves to that work, and to the improvement of the rules for the purpose of carrying on the business of the House, they would have the hearty support of the Conservatives." This is as fair an offer as Mr. Gladstone could expect to receive from a political opponent.

**IRISH ITEMS.**—The old proverb that "No news is good news" is especially true of journalistic intelligence, and the tranquillity of a country is generally in an inverse ratio to the space which it occupies in the newspapers. How little we hear, for instance, of what is going on in Scotland! During the City of Glasgow Bank troubles our Northern neighbours became temporarily interesting, but now they have lapsed into that enviable condition which needs not the services of the annalist, and when *The Times* correspondent indites a letter from Caledonia he is obliged to eke it out with bits about scenery and tourists, unless he is lucky enough to get hold of a case of heresy-hunting. There are no present signs that Ireland is likely for a long time to come to attain to this happy state of dulness. Indeed, this past week has been more than usually prolific in outrages of a very brutal character, all the said outrages arising more or less directly out of the Land Question. Matters, however, are not quite as bad as they were a few weeks ago, when the Land Leaguers were on every side inflaming popular passions, and when the Queen's Government appeared to have abdicated its proper functions in Ireland. And horrifying as these assaults, mutilations, intimidations, and attempts to murder may appear to those whose experience is short, middle-aged and elderly persons are in some degree reassured by the recollection that these agrarian offences were equally heinous, and far more numerous, thirty, forty, and fifty years ago. The Government hope that the mischief will be gradually cured by the Land Act. We sincerely hope so too, for such a measure needs to be very successful to justify its existence. It simply despoils the landowner, who in many cases paid hard cash for the land only a few years ago under the belief that the ordinary rights of property would continue. But even assuming that it is fair to mulct the landlord for the benefit of the tenant, have we reached the end of our difficulties? The practical result of the Land Act, if vigorously carried out, will be that the existing tenants will obtain a virtual monopoly of their holdings at less than the real market value. They will, perhaps, take the place of the landlords as the "garrison" of law and order, and, being more numerous, will constitute a more important garrison. But will the labourers, who are equally desirous to get farms of their own, be satisfied? Nor can the Government keep Mr. Parnell and his associates locked up for life. Does the Government fancy that they will come out loyal and contented creatures? On the contrary, they will preach more ardently than ever the doctrine of legislative separation, which really means national independence. The conclusion is that we have sanctioned a socialistic experiment of doubtful efficacy in Ireland, and that this experiment, in spite of present protestations to the contrary, will before long be applied in this island also.

**M. GAMBETTA'S MINISTRY.**—The composition of the new French Cabinet caused considerable disappointment not only in France, but throughout Europe. It is now beginning to be admitted, however, that a "Grand Ministry" would probably have been less satisfactory than the Government which has been actually formed. Had M. de Freycinet, M. Ferry, and other prominent statesmen been among M. Gambetta's colleagues, it would have been easy for him to evade responsibility; but in his present position he knows that he himself will have to answer for every important step taken by his Cabinet. Besides, the well-known men who were understood to be candidates for office are all more or less hampered by "antecedents;" the comparatively unknown men who have been called to power will be able to make at least some approach to impartiality in dealing with the reforms which are expected of a Gambetta Ministry. That the members of the new Government are fitted for their duties must be assumed, until they have given evidence of incapacity; M. Gambetta had every motive to induce him to select able administrators, and he has always had the reputation of being an excellent judge of character. The Cabinet has the great advantage of beginning its career at a time when there seems to be no immediate danger of peace being disturbed; and it is significant that M. Gambetta's assumption of office has not occasioned the slightest uneasiness in Germany. The Ministerial declaration, read to the Chambers on Tuesday, was received rather coldly; but it would have been unreasonable to expect M. Gambetta to explain immediately everything he hoped to accomplish. The statement had at least the merit of being free from theatrical "surprises." So far as can at present be seen, the chief source of danger is to be found in the fact that the control of ecclesiastical matters has been placed in the hands of M. Paul Bert. This has naturally alarmed the clergy; but M. Bert's zeal against priestly influence may perhaps be tempered by caution now that he will be compelled to estimate exactly the strength of the forces against which he has to contend.

**ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**—One might have supposed that in an age of easy communication and extreme publicity, a school of the Dotheboys Hall type would be impossible. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that children, especially those who are unblessed with kind and considerate parents, are very slow to make complaint of their pastors and masters. Not only are they impressed, far more than their elders, with the idea that what is must be, but they fear that if they murmur the bad may become worse. Supposing a sympathising visitor should say, "Are you quite happy and contented, my child?" the poor little wretch replies "Yes," reading instinctively in the eye of the manager the words, "Just you dare to say you're not happy." We make no charges here against St. Paul's Industrial School, because the case is still *sub judice*, and we can only hope that the investigation will be of such a searching and impartial character as really to satisfy the public, who are painfully exercised in their minds about this business. There are a number of small boys and girls, some actually ill-conditioned, some injured by bad parents. Formerly these creatures strayed about the streets, stole, were shut up in gaol, sent across the seas, or hanged. As a substitute for the prison, modern philanthropy has invented, for juvenile wrong-doers, the reformatory and the industrial school. The latter is for children who, though idle and intractable, have not absolutely been convicted of crime. Now, even the schools where gently nurtured children are sent are not always paradises; there is often bullying and bad behaviour. Far less promising are the materials in an industrial school. Hence the discipline has to be stern, and sternness is wont to degenerate into harshness. The chances are that neither Mr. Scrutton nor Mrs. Surr are entirely in the right, but there is a strong probability that the abuses which have excited Mrs. Surr's indignation have some real existence, and we can only suppose that the school visitors, if their inspection was anything more than an empty form, gradually got accustomed to sights which at the outset would at least have induced them to ask for explanations.

**DISESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.**—The Commission of the Free Church Assembly has been discussing this week the expediency of disestablishing the National Church of Scotland; and it is decided that the question shall be raised in Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity. The controversy cannot, however, be settled by the present Parliament. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington have stated that the Liberal party will act in the matter in accordance with the wishes of the Scottish people; but at the general elections the issue before the constituencies related solely to the question whether Lord Beaconsfield was, or was not, to remain in power. It was agreed on all hands that for the time the subject of Disestablishment should not be permitted to create the slightest confusion in the Liberal ranks. There will not, therefore, be a chance of securing a final settlement until the next general election; and it is by no means certain that the verdict will then be given against the existing system. The Nonconformists, indeed, assert that they form the majority of the population; but the members of the Established Church claim a majority with at least equal confidence. The question would excite stronger interest if those who advocate Disestablishment would state explicitly the advantages which the country may be expected to derive from it. Zealous orators often maintain that if

there were no Established Church all the Presbyterian denominations would unite in one great communion; but it is not found that "the voluntary system" leads to this result in the United States. The Presbyterians in that country form many rival sects, and they do not seem to manifest the slightest inclination to break down the barriers by which they are separated from one another. In the mean time, the Established Church of Scotland does work which it could not accomplish half so well if it were severed from the State. It commands the confidence of the poorest classes of the community, and by permitting considerable freedom of thought it is able to attract to its service more cultivated men than the majority of those who become the clergy of the other Scottish Churches.

**THE WINE DUTIES.**—Most people now admit that the advantage of Commercial Treaties is rather political than economical. Indeed, it is not easy to see how a thorough-going Free Trader can consistently enter into any treaties at all. He virtually says to his neighbours: "The only duties I levy are for revenue purposes; with these exceptions, all the world can land their goods free on my wharves; and if you are so silly as to tax the products I send to you, why, the injury is yours rather than mine." Nevertheless, we do enter into treaties, and it is the knowledge that we have so little worth conceding, while they have so much, which has made the French such troublesome bargainers during the late negotiations. Now, there is one point where, owing to Mr. Gladstone's hobby about the high moral influence of cheap claret, we do unduly favour the French. Most of the French wines are low in alcoholic strength, and therefore they come in at a shilling a gallon duty; whereas the wines of other countries, which contain more alcohol, pay half-a-crown. This difference of tariff is almost prohibitory of the cheaper sorts of strong wines from Spain, Italy, and the Australian Colonies, which latter, if not unfairly weighted in the race, would soon become noted wine producers. Just now this difference of duty is especially unfair, because, owing to the ravages of the *phylloxera*, France imports largely from her neighbours, and sends us, as native claret and Burgundy, "blends" from Spanish and Italian vineyards. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the leap from a shilling to two shillings and sixpence is too great, and the tariff should be readjusted. If we are to drink Spanish and Italian wines, let us import them direct; we don't want them in French bottles.

**"FEVER-DENS."**—It is surely about time for Parliament to devote some attention to the wretched conditions in which the poorer classes of London have to pass their lives. We hear much of the misery of Irish peasants; but even the inhabitants of the most desolate districts of Connaught can hardly deserve more sympathy than multitudes of unfortunate people in the metropolis. An inquiry was held the other day touching the death of a child in a court off Long Acre, and it was shown that death could not but have resulted from the state of the house in which the child's parents live. The doctor declared that "it made him sick to enter the place," and said he would not be at all surprised "if typhoid fever broke out there." The foreman of the jury, who lives in the neighbourhood, said that "several people in his house were suffering from the same cause," and "the chances are," he added, "that some one will become seriously ill." At another inquest, held on the same day, it was brought out that the parents of an infant who had been suffocated slept with two children in one bed, and that "the room was very unhealthy, and quite unfit for human habitation." In the course of the proceedings relating to this case regret was expressed that "the vast charity of Mr. Peabody" was not made available for "wretched, poverty-stricken people." The evil cannot, however, be remedied either by the Peabody Trustees or by any other private body. These "fever-dens" will always exist until it is made illegal to receive rents for dwellings which are incompatible either with health or with decency.

**GUITEAU'S TRIAL.**—There is a weekly edition of the *New York Herald*, prepared especially for readers in Europe, which, among other attractions, contains accounts of various grisly murders. We are murderous enough, in all conscience, in this country, but the United States seems to be the most homicidal region in the world. Whether it is due to the negro element, or the Irish element, or the scant regard for life "out West," or the perpetual immigration of various lawless persons for whom Europe has become too hot, the fact remains that murders are painfully numerous. But though it is easy in the States to murder or be murdered, it is not so easy to get hanged, that is, hanged officially. We learn from continuous perusal of the aforesaid *Herald* that convicted murderers ordinarily appeal, that they not unfrequently get off, but that sometimes they are executed more than a year after sentence was passed. To keep a human being so long in the agonies of suspense seems to our notions very repulsive, but it is the custom across the Atlantic. There is, however, another disadvantage attending this uncertainty whether the extreme penalty of the law will be carried out. If you commit an unpopular murder (for American murders vary in popularity)—if, for example, you, a black man, have killed a white woman, there is a large chance that a famous Judge, named Lynch, will effect a forcible gaol-delivery of your body, and hang you up on an adjacent tree. We are led to make these remarks by the spectacle of Guiteau's trial, which promises to be a



Nov. 19, 1881

very protracted business. In some things the Americans are absurdly Conservative. Their judges don't wear wigs, but Guiteau's indictment was such a model of old-fashioned long-windedness as would arouse unseemly merriment in an English Court. Apart from the evidence of insanity—and that need not detain the Court long—the case is of the simplest character, far less complicated than that of Lefroy, and yet it seems likely to go dragging on for weeks. No wonder that Judge Lynch steps in occasionally to amend the law's delays.

NOTICE.—The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 516 and 525.

## Agriculture of the World.

This week is published a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT, containing a carefully compiled and comprehensive

### AGRICULTURAL CHART

by the well-known Agricultural Writer,

MR. H. KAINS-JACKSON,

showing the Comparative Food Production of

#### THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

By means of Coloured Diagrams are compared the yields of the various cereals, such as wheat, rye, maize, &c.; the WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTS into the United Kingdom for the past five years; the hop and grape average harvest; and the amount of live stock, including horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, for the current year.



THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, instituted in 1738, incorporated in 1789, for the support and maintenance of aged and indigent musicians, their widows and orphans, 12, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.

Patroness—Her Most Gracious MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

#### PATRONS.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.  
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.  
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's oratorio THE MESSIAH will take place on Friday evening, December 2, 1881, at St. James's Hall, to commence at 8 o'clock. Principal vocalists—Miss Anna Williams, Miss Jessie Jones, Miss Hope Glenn, and Madame Patey; Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. William Shakespeare, Mr. Frederick King and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Principal violin, Mr. Viotti Collins; trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Full orchestra and chorus. Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS. The whole of the area stalls is reserved for the subscribers to the Society. Balcony stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 5s.; admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond Street; all the principal music-sellers; and of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. CHATTERTON.—Entire Change of Performance. EVERY EVENING, at Seven, THE DEAD BOATMAN. At 8.30, LOST IN LONDON. Doors open at 5.30, commence at seven.

SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

#### MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

FRESH PROGRAMME

Introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 3 and 8. Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m. ST. ANDREW'S DAY, NOVEMBER 30, GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT.

#### THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The THIRTY-SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Fat CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on MONDAY, November 28th, Admission, 5s.; TUESDAY, November 29th, WEDNESDAY, November 30th, and THURSDAY, December 1st, 1s.

For Excursion Trains and other special arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the various Companies.

#### MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—St. George's Hall, Langham Place, AGES 140, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay. Followed by OUT OF TOWN, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with "No. 204," by F. C. Burnand and German Reed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRATORUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.

#### SAVOY GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, 115, STRAND.

NOW ON VIEW. RORKE'S DRIFT, by A. DE NEUVILLE, An exceedingly fine Etching, Just Published, Also BIONDINA, by SIR F. LEIGHTON, R.A. ENGRAVED BY S. COUSINS, R.A.

#### THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS

PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Benjamin Constant's New Picture, "Presentations to the Ameer," is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOTT and SON'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission One Shilling, including Catalogue.

#### THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next door to the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

#### THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool Street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton, Every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge. Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, From Victoria at 10.45 a.m., and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m. Fullman Drawing Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations. On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts. A Special Train for Horses, Carriages, and Servants, From Victoria to Brighton, at 11.15 a.m. every Weekday.

#### GRAND AQUARIUM AND PAVILION.

Military and other Concerts every Saturday Afternoon, For which the above Saturday Cheap Tickets are available.

#### NEW ROUTE TO WEST BRIGHTON.

By the Direct Line via Preston Park. A Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train. Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton.

#### PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 35s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s. Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria and London Bridge, as above. HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 26, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By Order) T. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## THE GRAPHIC

### CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

520,000.

#### ALL THE PICTURES ARE

MR. CARLYON'S CHRISTMAS AS NOTED IN HIS DIARY. Sixteen Illustrations by RANDOLPH CALDECOTT. A CHRISTMAS TRANSFORMATION. Two Illustrations by C. J. STANLAND. CHRISTMAS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Six Illustrations by W. RALSTON. THE FESTIVE SEASON. By J. C. DOWLEMAN. FRUIT FROM THE CHRISTMAS TREE. By ARTHUR HOPKINS. CHRISTMAS IN INDIA. By E. K. JOHNSON. CHRISTMAS IN CANADA. By TOWNLEY GREEN.

In order to keep pace with the annually increasing demand for this Number, 120,000 Copies are now being printed, more than last year, making a total issue of

and it is hoped that this effort will meet the public requirements, and that the complaints last year so numerous, of inability to purchase a copy even at 5s. each, will thus be avoided.

#### Subjoined is a List of Subjects:—

CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA. By G. G. KILBURN. CHRISTMAS AT HOME. By G. DURAND. STIRKING THE CHRISTMAS PUD-DING. By HENRY WOODS. A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED. By JOHN CHARLTON. BRINGING IN THE PEACOCK. By PERCY MACQUOID. A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK. By E. K. JOHNSON. A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S CHRISTMAS DAY. By F. VILLIERS.

In addition to these is a LARGE EXTRA PLATE, similar in size to "CHERRY RIFE" of last year, from a Painting by E. H. CALDERON, R.A., entitled

#### "OUT OF REACH."

##### ALSO THE FOLLOWING LIST OF TALES.

MARS BEING IN THE EIGHTH HOUSE. By CLAUD TEMPLAR. THE WHITE LADY OF HILLBURY. By Mrs. DESPARD. ONE OF A THOUSAND. By ELLEN PERRONET THOMPSON.

Ready December 5. PRICE ONE SHILLING; by post, 3d. extra. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.



#### IN THE GREAT NORTH-WEST WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, IX.

##### A BUFFALO DANCE AT FORT QU'APPELLE

THIS scene took place at Fort Qu'Appelle, on Aug. 18th, during Lord Lorne's stay there. At the sound of distant drums and yells I went outside the stockade and saw a grotesque procession approaching, such as a Don Quixote would have charged instantly in the full belief that he saw a legion of hobgoblins. It looked as if an army of ghosts were marching to attack the fort, with dancing devils for skirmishers. The main body were headed by solemn chiefs, head men, and medicine men, and there was a band of tom-toms. One of these chiefs, with a blanket over his head, fanned away the flies with the wing of an eagle; another wore a tall hat, with a yellow band and feathers. They bore themselves majestically, their blankets hanging in folds like those of an antique statue—they stepped with measured gait.

The dancers were five in number, four men and a boy. All were masked with the heads of buffaloes.

Huge masses of matted hair hid every vestige of the human face divine. The horns made them look like very devils, and the tails of the buffaloes tacked on pertly behind (as buffaloes carry them when angry) heightened the diabolical effect. They recalled to my mind the Devil-Dancers at the Perahara, before the Prince of Wales at Kandy. Their action was as uncanny as their appearance. They carried—the men—each a pole about six feet long, to which bunches of grouse or prairie chicken feathers were tied. The boy held a willow wand only. One man had the dried skin of a crow slung round his neck, and carried a yellow shield with the same "totem" painted on it. There were beaded belts, anklets, and bracelets worn by one or two of the party, but with these exceptions and the breech-clout they all were naked. They moved for the most part in a circle (when fairly in the courtyard), and seemed to imitate the movements of buffaloes pawing the ground, jerking their heads from right to left; tossing them, and grunting with a spasmodic *ugh-ee-ugh*. They are said to do this so truly to the life as to decoy the buffaloes themselves. The guard of honour of Mounted Police "stood at ease" quietly watching these antics, which were too much for the equanimity of a Quixotic dog belonging to Mr. McLean.

They danced, these men-buffaloes, as long as the heat of the sun and the weight of their heads would let them, then they stepped forward, and very cordially offered their hands to Lord Lorne, and His Excellency shook them with a grave decorum which did honour to his command of countenance.

##### DR. MACGREGOR AT FORT McLEOD

*Non Angli sed Angeli forent si essent Christiani.* Words to this effect, spoken 1,400 years ago by Gregory the Great, then Abbot of St. Andrew's Monastery at Rome, express to the full the feeling of Dr. Macgregor, D.D., of St. Andrew's University, the famous preacher of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, towards those pagan Indians whom he met during his tour with Lord Lorne in the North-West.

Dr. Macgregor is represented walking back to the Fort down the long, straggling, filthy street of McLeod from the Mission House of the Rev. John McLean (Methodist Church of Canada), where the Doctor had preached on Sunday, September 17th. He is followed by Lord Lorne, with Major Chater, A.D.C., in attendance.

I shall try in another drawing to show the scene outside the church during the service, squaws peering with their babies in at the windows, *bucks* leaning over their *cayuses'* necks, trying to discover through the open door what kind of "medicine" is going on inside. The Doctor passes on his way a refreshment saloon, called "Camoose House," *Anglich*, "Thief House." Its front is decorated with graphic illustrations of the state of a man before and after partaking of soup made there. It is not closed on the Sabbath or during service.

Just beyond stand the squaws and children, by no means angelic in type according to ordinary notions, but the Doctor holds that angels may be both black and white.

The white dog with leg tied up is introduced into the sketch as an emblem of that paganism which Dr. Macgregor would seek to destroy.

The White Dog Feast is the chief of the ceremonies incidental to the paganism of the Ojibbeway Indians (I do not think it is limited to that tribe), and was actually held by them on the day after Lord Lorne's departure from Rat Portage, on July 30th.

It was witnessed by Mr. Williams, the correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, and described by him in a letter to that journal.

Dogs destined for sacrifice have their legs tied up as in the sketch, which was done from life at Garden Island, Eagle Lake, on July 28.

SYDNEY P. HALL.

## THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TUNIS—THE HOLY CITY OF KAIRWAN

THE city of Kairwan, which was occupied without resistance by the French troops under General Etienne on September 26th, is the most sacred Mussulman city of Northern Africa. It is situated about 120 miles south of Tunis, and dates from 670 A.D., when it was founded by the Arab warrior Sidi Okhba, who made it the headquarters of his military excursions. Kairwan speedily became the strongest city in North Africa, and though from a military point of view it has long fallen into military decadence, it is still the hot-bed of Mahomedan fanaticism, as it abounds in shrines and mosques, which have been erected by the various rulers. In the centre of the city is the tomb of Sidi el Awib, the companion and bosom friend of Mahomed, with three hairs of the Prophet's beard placed upon his heart. The most important of the 149 mosques is that dedicated to Sidi Okhba, the founder of the city, and where the Beys of Tunis are generally buried, there being a legend that Mahomed shows special favour to the souls of those believers who are interred there, and takes them straight into Paradise. There is an ancient Arab prophecy also that "when the end draweth nigh," Kairwan will become the custodian of the holy treasures at Mecca, and there are not wanting good Mussulmans who think that the end cannot now be far off. Kairwan and the Okhba Mosque in particular, are the objects of pilgrimage annually of thousands from all the African countries, and few Christians hitherto have penetrated within its walls, while no Jew has ever been allowed to enter, all business dealings with the obnoxious, but indispensable Israelite being transacted in a house situated about a mile outside the town. What the feelings, therefore, of the inhabitants must be now that they are compelled by General Saussier not only to throw open their gates but their mosques and shrines to Christians and Jews can be easily imagined. The Okhba Mosque has been visited by the *Times* correspondent, who writes:—"It is so constructed as to be in a direct line with the City of Mecca, and it runs, therefore, east and west. The prayer chamber faces the east, while the minar, or tower, is built at its western extremity. On the southern side are four handsome porches. The door of the south-east angle of the edifice leads directly into the prayer chamber, which is approached by a similar entrance on the northern side. The gross length of the mosque is 142 yards; its breadth varies from 85 yards to 75. The prayer chamber measures exactly 40 yards by 80. Its main feature is a great central nave, the lofty arched roof of which is supported by a double row of enormous black marble columns, with nine lesser aisles on either side of it, having a flat ceiling resting on arches, springing from 18 rows of smaller columns of every conceivable shade and colour. The nave terminates in a dome lighted by stained-glass windows directly over the mihrab. The total number of columns in the prayer chamber, including the façade, is exactly 206. The number of columns in the vestibule is 34, and in the cloisters is 172, making a total of 412 in the interior of the mosque, but their arrangement is by no means uniform. Those in the prayer chamber present every variety of richness and colour, but the pillars in the vestibule and cloister are nearly all of a very poor kind of white or grey marble." Though Kairwan is fortified, no opposition was offered to the entrance of the French, the armed insurgents having withdrawn to the mountains, nor has any disturbance been since chronicled. The city contains some 15,000 inhabitants, who chiefly get their living by trading in leather and carpets.

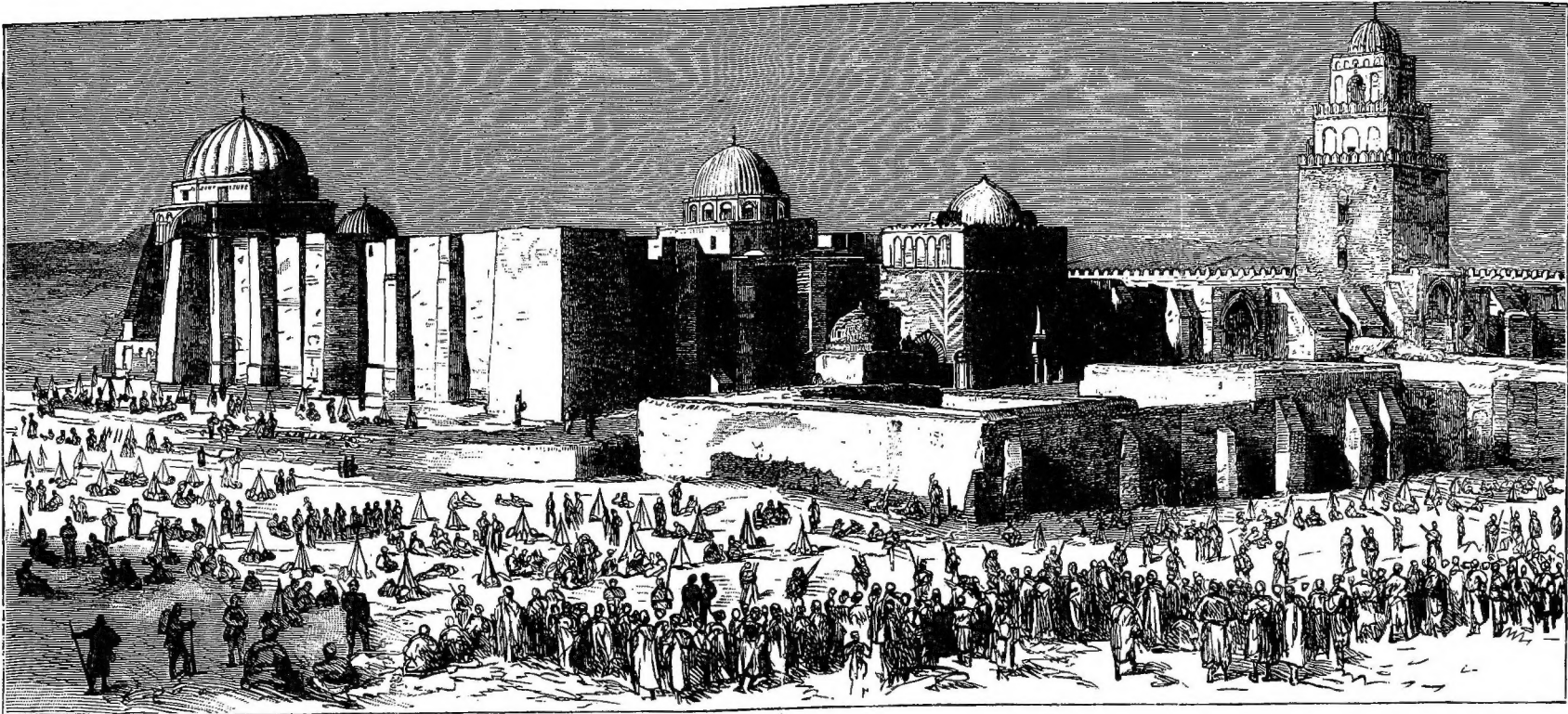
#### THE CRISIS IN IRELAND

THE decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, though occasionally varying in different districts, continue to be largely in favour of the tenants, so much so that some landlords are forestalling the action of the Courts by voluntarily making very large reductions, whilst others contemplate appealing against their decisions to the chief Court in Dublin, and there is some talk of demanding compensation from Parliament. Meanwhile there is no lack of criticism, both condemnatory and defensive, but whatever opinion may be held as to the legality or equity of their judgments, it seems undeniable that the Sub-Commissioners are doing their work in a thorough manner, taking no second-hand evidence upon the nature and quality of the holdings, but making personal visits, and testing the disputed questions for themselves. In one of our engravings an official inspection of this kind is represented. The tenant was an old man, whose relations had all gone long ago to America, and who declared that he could never afford to marry as he was hard set to feed himself and pay his rent. He had neither pig nor cow, but only a donkey to draw his potatoes to market. His application for a reduction of rent was resisted by the landlord on the technical plea that the holding was a "town park," bearing an extra value in consequence of being situated within the city boundaries. This point, which was raised in many other cases also, has since been decided in favour of the tenants, but the merits of each application have yet to be adjudicated upon.—Our other engraving is from a sketch taken outside Kilmahinham Gaol, opposite which a house has been taken by the friends of the "suspects," and an elaborate cuisine established, whence breakfasts, dinners, and suppers are sent over to the "suspects," a large printed bill of fare being sent into the prison over night, so that each can choose what particular food he may fancy.—On Sunday last a new scheme, proposed by Dr. Gillooly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sligo, was read from all the altars in his diocese, suggesting the establishment of Parish Land Committees, with the local priest as chairman, the object of which would be to prevent eviction "by all legal and legitimate means," to procure the reduction of rents by amicable arrangement or by legislation, to promote the purchase of land by tenants, reclamation of waste lands, subdivision and cultivation of grass farms, and improvement of the condition of agricultural labourers. Archbishop Croke has given an emphatic denial to the assertion that he ever advised the people to "hold the harvest."—The Corporation of Limerick have unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dillon.—Several fresh outrages are reported, amongst them one of peculiar atrocity at Dooneen, County Kerry, where five disguised men entered the house of a farmer named Calvin, whom they shot in the legs, and otherwise maltreated.—Last week the house of the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Rector of Rakbarry, West Cork, was fired into, the shot breaking a lamp and grazing the head of one of his children. Next day the tenants met to pay their rent, and presented Mr. Smyth with his portrait painted in oil. He allowed them 15 per cent. reduction, and offered to sell them their farms at eighteen years' purchase, and said that he did not believe that any of them were concerned in the previous night's outrage.

#### FOXHALL

THE present year will doubtless be handed down through many generations as an *annus mirabilis* of the English Turf, notable chiefly for the victories won in this country by the American horses. The Derby and Leger successes of Iroquois would be more than sufficient to mark it, but the performances of the son of Leamington have been completely eclipsed by those of Foxhall, whose double-event victory in the recent Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire stamp him both for speed and stamina as the best horse in the world of his own or any other age. He may be claimed to be a purely American-bred animal, being the son of King Alfonso and Jamaica, both bred across the Atlantic. It is true he traces back his pedigree through many horses and mares imported from this country, even as far back as to Diomed, the winner of our first Derby, who was exported to Virginia after he was more than twenty years old; but all this does not alter his nationality. The colt first ran in this

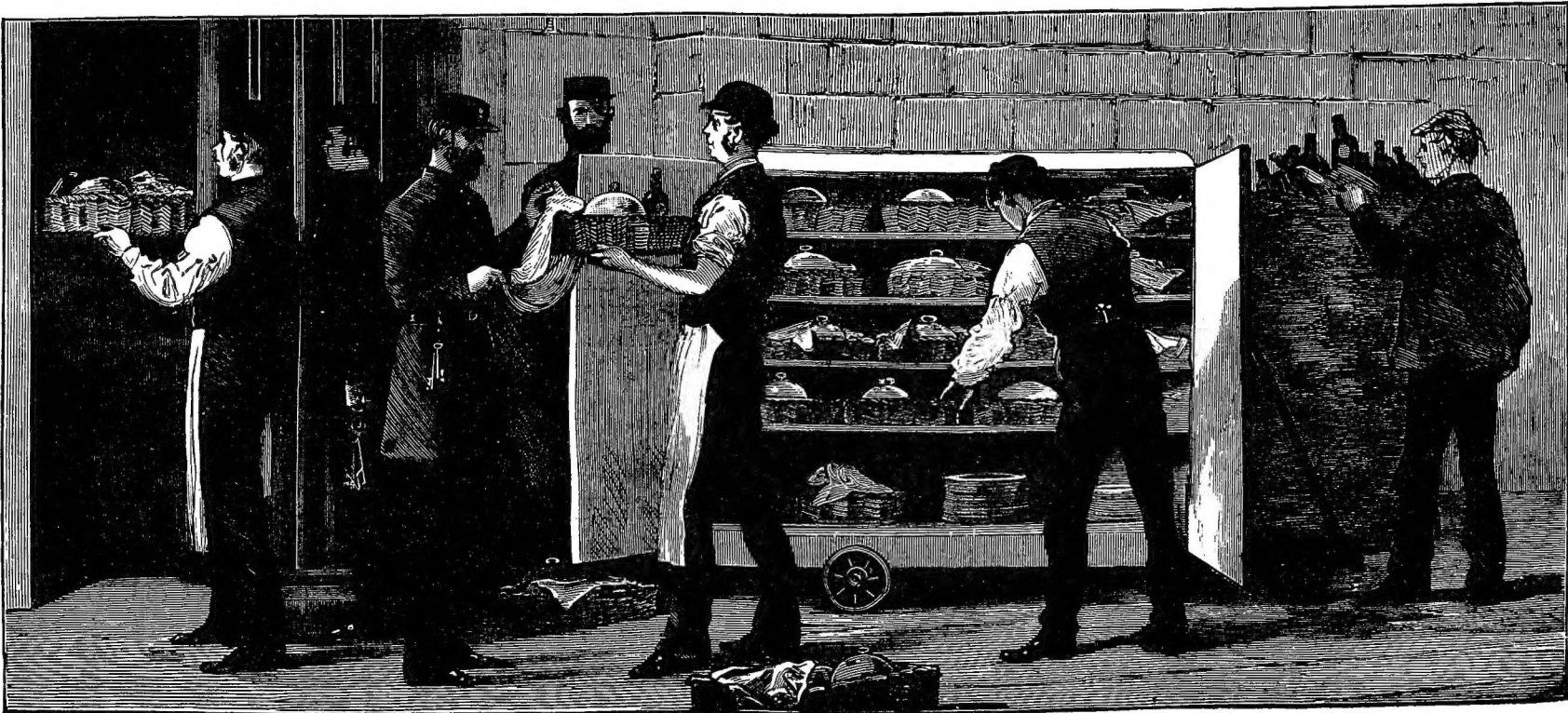




THE MOSQUE OF SIDI OKHBA, KAIRWAN

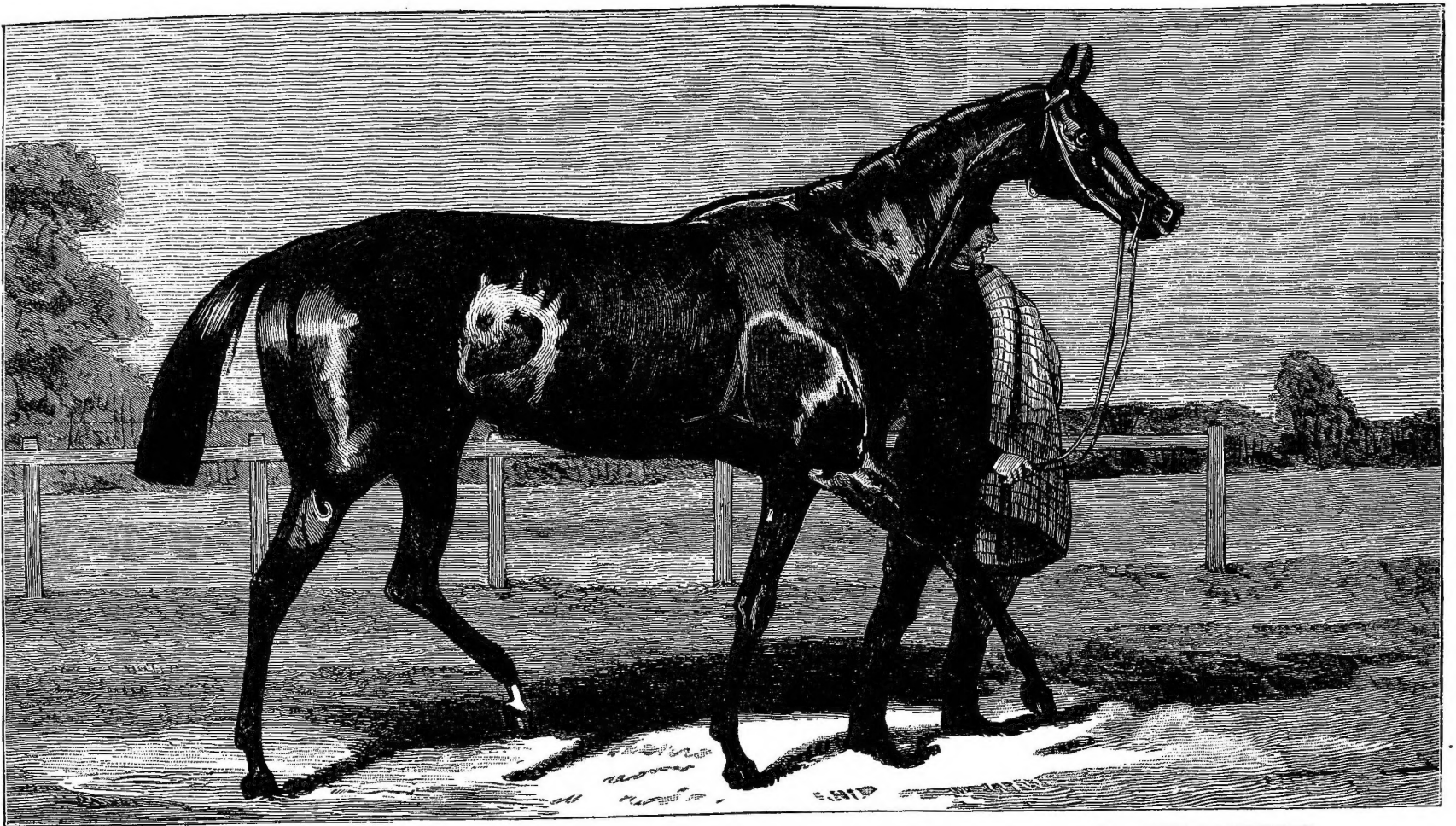


THE SACRED CITY OF KAIRWAN  
THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TUNIS

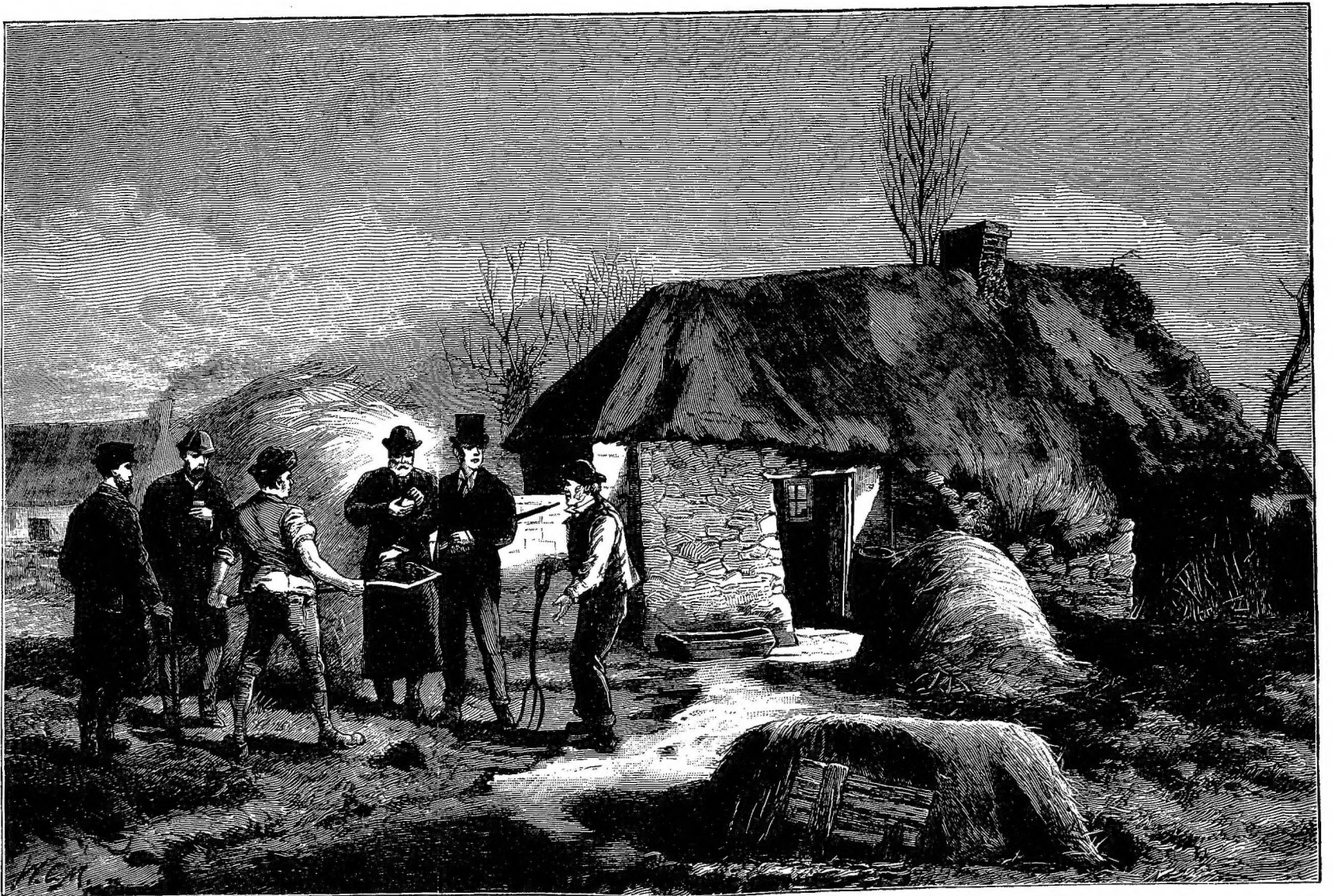


THE CRISIS IN IRELAND — OUTSIDE KILMAINHAM GAOL: DINNERS FOR THE "SUSPECTS"





THE AMERICAN RACEHORSE, FOXHALL, WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH AND THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE



THE CRISIS IN IRELAND — LAND COMMISSIONERS INSPECTING A HOLDING NEAR LIMERICK



country as a two-year-old in the autumn of 1880, and though he showed fair form, hardly gave promise of the great future in store for him. His first essay this year was in the City and Suburban, when he ran second to Bend Or, who gave him 2 st. 6 lbs. A few weeks afterwards he won the Grand Prize of Paris, but made little show in the Ascot Gold Cup. At the first October Meeting at Newmarket he won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes very easily, and a fortnight afterwards literally squandered his field in the Cesarewitch, carrying 7 st. 12 lbs. His more recent victory in the Cambridgeshire, carrying 9 st., throws completely into the shade all the best exploits of animals of any age in that race, and whether or not the verdict of the judge might have been a different one but for certain incidents towards the finish of the race, his performance will stand out as "the best on record." Foxhall is as beautiful a horse as he is good, there being hardly a point in him to which the most severe equine critic can take exception; and his owner and the American Turf generally are to be heartily congratulated on such a possession, and on the series of victories so fairly won on the English Turf this season. Nearly fifty years ago "Nimrod" prophesied that we should have to go to America eventually for sires to restore our degenerated thoroughbred stock. It seems that his prophecy is not far off its fulfilment.

#### THE RECENT VISIT OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY TO GERMANY

THIS autumn Prince Leopold spent several weeks in Germany, on a visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse, the husband of the late Princess Alice. Our engravings depict some of the objects of interest at Wolfsgarten, the hunting-lodge and summer-residence of the Grand Duke, where he entertained Prince Leopold during his stay. The Tent in the illustration was captured from the Turks by an ancestor of the Grand Duke, and is erected in the garden of the lodge as a species of summer-house. Another sketch shows the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth going out deer-shooting in their hunting-carriage, drawn by a team of roan-coloured Austrian steeds, while one of the spoils is also illustrated in the form of a head of a deer shot by the Grand Duke. Darmstadt is the capital and seat of government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and the Altes Schloss, or Old Palace, is the official residence of the Grand Duke, who, however, ordinarily resides in the New Palace, where the Princess Alice died, and which was illustrated in No. 474, Dec. 28, 1878. The Old Palace is mainly used as a museum, and is a structure of various architectural epochs, ranging from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. During his stay in Germany Prince Leopold visited the chateau of Arenenberg, situated opposite Reichenau, on the Rhine at the end of Lake Constance. This castle belonged to Queen Josephine, and at her death was sold out of the family, being finally purchased by the Empress Eugénie as a birthday present to Napoleon III. After the Emperor's fall Arenenberg afforded a favourable Swiss retreat for the Empress Eugénie and her son. Indeed, the Empress was there for some time this autumn, under the name of the Comtesse de Pierrefonds. This villa is surrounded by a most lovely garden, and superb views of the lake and mountain can be obtained from its high commanding position. The Prince also went to Coburg, on the part of the Queen, to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was the first cousin of the late Prince Consort. Our portraits represent Prince Leopold and his host, Louis IV., the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Grand Duke was born in 1837, and in 1862 married the late Princess Alice, who died in 1878, leaving five children, four girls and one boy, Prince Ernest Louis, now thirteen years old. The Grand Duke had succeeded his uncle, Louis III., in 1877, and rules over a little State comprising an area of some 2,965 square miles, with a population of nearly a million.

Our illustrations are from sketches and photographs kindly furnished by Mr. A. Royle.

#### ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING—I.

IN our issue of the 1st October last, No. 618, we gave a full description, accompanied with illustrations, of the Inter-Oceanic Steam Yachting Company's vessel *Ceylon*, and of her proposed route. It will be sufficient, therefore, to remark here that the voyage is intended to last nine months, and will comprise visits to the chief ports of the Mediterranean, of India, China, and Japan. The vessel will then stretch across the Pacific *via* the Sandwich Islands, and, touching at San Francisco, will visit the chief places of interest on the Western American coast, down to the Straits of Magellan. Then, after a call at the Falkland Islands, the shores of La Plata and Brazil will be visited, and finally, *via* the Cape de Verd and Canary Islands and Madeira, the *Ceylon* will (all being well) cast anchor once more in the waters of the Solent during the month of July.

The *Ceylon*, which is under the command of Captain Lunham, left Southampton Water on the 28th ult., and had a splendid passage to Pauillac. Pauillac, which is situated just where the broad estuary of the Gironde begins to narrow, is to Bordeaux as Gravesend to London. The larger steamers—those of the Pacific Company, for example—do not ascend the river above Pauillac, and the *Ceylon* adopted the same course. Our special artist, Mr. C. E. Fripp, who had come overland to Bordeaux to join the vessel, had, therefore, to take the train to Pauillac. Hence the incident depicted in one of his sketches. The line was so crowded, and the station so wretched, that, although he was there before the train started, it was only owing to the welcome assistance of a few French gentlemen that it was possible to get the luggage into the station.

The triangular tongue of land which lies between the Gironde River and the Atlantic is the chosen home of the wine which Englishmen call "claret," and still maintains its reputation, in spite of the dreaded *phylloxera*.

From the mouth of the Gironde to almost the mouth of the Tagus, the *Ceylon* had to work her way against a strong south-west gale. As the passengers could scarcely as yet be expected to have their "sea-legs" on, such scenes as the "After Dinner Tragedy" depicted by Mr. Fripp were of not unfrequent occurrence.

We need not here describe so well-known a city as Lisbon, famous for the great earthquake of 1755, famous also for the beauty of its situation, which is held by many good judges to be equal to that of Naples, and to be only excelled by Constantinople. It must have also been a great pleasure to leave the chilly gloomy weather which prevailed when the *Ceylon* left England, and find weather like that of an English July, as the special correspondent of the *Daily News* observes. From the telegrams published in that enterprising journal, which has arranged to maintain electric intercourse with the *Ceylon* at all the principal ports during the entire voyage, we learn that the *Ceylon*, after visiting Gibraltar and Malaga, arrived at Marseilles on the 16th inst., and was to start next day for Genoa. Here she shipped that contingent of her passengers who did not care to face the terrors of the Bay of Biscay in November.

Concerning his remaining sketches Mr. Fripp writes thus:—"No. 3 represents the quay crowded with fishermen and fishwives receiving very strongly-scented fish from the lateen-rigged boats; No. 4 is a Lisbon peasant mounted on his mule; No. 5 shows how Lisbon porters (chiefly Gallegos) carry all weighty articles; No. 6 shows the market,—the market-women wear coloured kerchiefs under their broad-brimmed hats, on which they balance their baskets."

#### AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF THE WORLD

See page 518

#### NOTES FROM CEYLON

MASKELIYA, or Mastreliya, is in the midst of the chief coffee-planting region of the colony. Coffee-planting on a large scale is comparatively a modern industry in Ceylon, the first upland plantation having been made in the year 1825. Planters have not prospered of late years, owing to the devastation caused by the coffee-bug and other adverse incidents. A coffee plantation is at every season an object of beauty; for the bright, polished, laurel-like leaves, the pure white blossom which stays so short a time, and the bunches of crimson berries which contain the coveted seed, are all lovely in their various ways. Adam's Peak is the grandest, although not the highest, mountain in the colony, on account of its solitary and commanding position.

"Sensation Point" is a spot on the mountain railway between Colombo and Kandy, and was thus described during the Prince of Wales's visit in 1875 by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:—"You are not looking down on a flinty surface of barren rock; on the contrary, myriads of trees and flowers cover the ground, and were you to fall over the edge, 500 feet, into the abyss below, you would never touch the earth. Palms, mangoes, plantains, banyans, bread-fruit trees, areca-nut plants, the interlacing arms of convolvuli, and a hundred other members of the vegetable world would catch you."

"In the Glen of Ranghodde," says Sir Emerson Tennent, in his fascinating book on Ceylon, "the acclivities that bound the ravine are overcome by a series of terraced windings cut out of the almost precipitous hill, and so narrow is the gorge that the road enters between two cataracts, which descend on either side of the pass. In the damp shade near these waterfalls the delicate spectre butterfly and the brilliant green dragon-fly are seen in unusual numbers."

Dagobas are relic shrines, and are found in various parts of the island, especially at Anarajapoor, where for miles round the surface of the country is covered with fragments of ancient ruins. Here, too, is the famous Bo-tree, the oldest historical tree in the world, having been planted B.C. 288. Some of these dagobas are of enormous size and were built to enshrine a single hair of the Prophet Buddha.

#### H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE"

See page 522.

#### SPORT ON THE JHELMUM RIVER, PUNJAUB

"DUCK SHOOTING."—From November to March huge flights of mallard and teal migrate from the north. They feed on the swamps at night, and sleep on the sandbars during the day. The sportsman floats down the stream towards them, imitating, as best he can, a log from the Cashmere Forests.

"Canoeing."—As the river runs at the rate of four or five miles an hour, the paddler has a charming time of it while going down stream, but the reverse in returning unless he has an umbrella and a good west wind to help him back.

"Crocodile Shooting."—The gavial, or long-nosed crocodile, abounds in the Jhelum, feeding greedily on the fish which swarm in the river. These animals, in the morning and evening, come and sun themselves on the low sand-spits. Here one of them is falling a victim to a rifle-bullet.

"Fishing."—This rifle-bullet was fired in revenge, because, on a previous occasion, just as the fisherman had hooked a *mahseer*, a huge and very plucky fish, Mr. Scales appropriated it as his own perquisite.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. F. Field, Loodianah, Punjaub.

#### H.M.S. "DOTEREL"—THE DIVING OPERATIONS

THIS remarkable disaster will still be fresh in the memory of our readers. At Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, two successive explosions occurred on board the *Doterel*, causing great loss of life and the sinking of the vessel. Since then a series of diving operations has taken place, the result of which is in some degree shown by our engravings. From the 23rd June last these operations were under the charge of Mr. John Griffin, Lieut. R.M., of the *Turquoise* (we are indebted to him for our sketches), and during their continuance a quantity of property was recovered, guns and gun-carriages, two whale boats and a jolly boat, all the revolvers and some rifles, and thirteen bodies, which were buried. As the weather was bad, and the temperature one degree below freezing point, the divers were obliged to leave private property untouched. The screw was recovered thus. As the engines could not be turned so as to get the screw perpendicular, a charge of gun-cotton was fired on July 10th for the purpose of breaking the rudder-post, and recovering the propeller and frame. This charge proved to be too small, so on the 14th a charge of 232 lbs. of compressed gun-cotton, contained in one cask inside another, was placed against the rudder-post, and fired by electricity from a boat 220 yards off. The charge broke the rudder-post, and put the screw and frame on the ground. They were recovered on the two days following. On the afternoon of the 16th two gun-cotton mines, of 250 and 222 lbs. respectively, were fired at the same moment, with the view of opening up and lighting the interior of the wreck. The fore part of the ship was blown bodily about sixty feet away from the comparatively uninjured after-body. Although the large mines were fired within thirty feet of her own gun-cotton magazine, they failed to explode it. The rum in the spirit-room came up in the form of a dark oily cloud, which drifted to leeward when the big mines were fired. As all the available gun-cotton had now been used, no more could be done.

The diving and recovering were often carried on in most unfavourable weather, and the lighter was so small that a heavy pull put her stern under. There were often four divers down from one 30-foot boat. Most of the operations were performed in eight fathoms; the recovery of the screw and the placing of the mines in eleven fathoms. The work done by the divers was very great indeed, and their names deserve to be publicly recorded.—W. Pauley, F. Hubbard, G. Hunt (he died from apoplexy while diving), W. Colley, D. Evans, J. Gournan. Mr. Griffin was assisted by Lieut. Kirby, of the *Champion*, in preparing and exploding the mines. The property recovered was brought home by the *Turquoise*.

#### THE THREATENED MAORI RISING

As we stated in our issue of last week, after an unexampled period of peace between the white settlers and the Maoris, there appeared to be trouble brewing in the neighbourhood of Taranaki, and it is as yet impossible to foresee whether the arrest of Te Whiti and other prominent leaders will restore tranquillity or will further exasperate the natives. The chief interest of the engravings which we publish this week arises from the fact that the man reclining before his hut was formerly a follower of Te Kooti, but is now living peaceably at Waipahihi, on the shores of Lake Taupo. Te Kooti's name was once notorious enough. During the war of 1866, though professedly a "Friendly," he was found to be intriguing against us, and was banished with 200 of his countrymen to the Chatham Islands. Thence he escaped in a schooner, and for four years fought against us. Although as many as 2,000 men have been in pursuit of him, he was never caught. He cost the colony nearly half-a-million of money.

The two portraits are simply types of Maories. The men are most artistically tattooed all over, especial care being taken with the face. The process takes many months to accomplish. The women are also tattooed, but only on the lips and part of chin. This at first hideous decoration becomes so familiar to the eye that it soon loses its repulsiveness, and in time seems to add to the appearance of the face than otherwise.

#### NIHILISM IN RUSSIA—THE MINE IN LITTLE GARDEN STREET

THE Nihilist trials continue to excite great interest at St. Petersburg, but a variation in the ordinary run of indictments and convictions for plots against the Czar and his Government is now announced in the form of a trial of police functionaries and officials, who are accused of neglecting their duties in not discovering the mine which was laid to assassinate the late Czar in Little Garden Street. The accused are Major General Constantine Mrovinsky, two State Councillors, Paul Tegleff, late Chief Police Officer of the Spassky District, and Fursoff, the Chief of the Secret Section of the Prefecture. Mrovinsky, it appears, was instructed by Tegleff to make a thorough inspection of the cheese-shop kept by a man named Kobzeff, from whose premises it was subsequently discovered that the mine had been laid. This, it is asserted, Mrovinsky did not do efficiently, while Tegleff is blamed for the same reason, although he had heard rumours of the plot, and received orders to explore the district thoroughly. Fursoff is also charged with neglecting to verify the suspicions which had been aroused with regard to Kobzeff, and with not informing his superiors of what was taking place until the afternoon of the day of the assassination. All three of the prisoners appear to have visited Kobzeff's shop, and to have looked upon him as an eminently suspicious character, but as his passports were completely regular their inspection does not seem to have extended very far. "Had the mine been discovered before March 13th," writes the correspondent of *The Times*, "it would probably have led to the discovery of the other parts of the plot, and no doubt the arrangements for the visit of the late Czar to the parade would have been seriously modified." The prisoners are also accused with having neglected to secure the persons of Kobzeff and his wife after March 13th, so that they were able to make their escape. It may be remembered that it was through the house being shut up that three days after the assassination the police made their entrance, and discovered the mine leading under the road of Little Garden Street, one of the thoroughfares by which it was thought probable that the late Czar would return from the parade. The tunnel led from the cellar shown in our illustration, where the batteries—contained in the wooden box depicted—were placed. It is stated that this cellar was visited by Mrovinsky, who placed his finger in the chink of the hoarding which closed the passage, remarking that it sounded hollow. He also is said to have noticed a number of boxes and tubes which were actually taken from the mine. If found guilty the prisoners can be punished by imprisonment and exile to Siberia for two years.

#### THE MAYO SEAMEN'S HOME AT RANGOON

THIS institution was projected several years ago, under the patronage of Sir Arthur Phayre, the then Chief Commissioner; but very little was done in the matter until after the assassination of Lord Mayo, in 1872, when it was determined to push on the scheme as a memorial to the murdered Viceroy. Lady Mayo contributed Rs. 10,000, and the erection of the building was at once commenced. When nearly finished it was formally opened by Mr. Rivers Thompson, then Chief Commissioner, whose successors, Sir C. Aitchison and Mr. C. E. Bernard, successively patronised the institution, the usefulness of which will increase with the growing importance of Rangoon as a seaport. The lower floor of the building comprises coffee, reading, and dining rooms for seamen, similar accommodation being also provided on a smaller scale for captains and other officers; a chapel-room, in which frequent meetings and services are held; and the manager's office and apartments. Upon the upper floor are three large dormitories for men, and some private sleeping-rooms for captains and officers.—Our engraving is from a photograph, for which and for the above particulars we are indebted to Mr. H. Jacobson, of Rangoon.



THE PROGRAMME OF THE COMING SESSION.—The *Daily News* says that the various rumours concerning Government programmes for next Session are "based upon conjecture," the only decision arrived at by the Cabinet being to devote whatever time may be necessary to the reform of Parliamentary procedure.

MR. GLADSTONE has published a denial of the statement that he was about to be raised to the peerage.

POLITICAL ORATORY has this week again so flooded the columns of the daily papers that any attempt at summarising must be abandoned. At the Colston banquets at Bristol on Saturday Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gibson attacked the Government, and Earl Spencer and Sir H. James defended it; whilst on Tuesday speeches were made by Sir R. Cross at Warrington, Mr. Goschen at Watford, and Mr. Gibson at Huddersfield; and Mr. Caird and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre spoke on "the British Land Question" at the opening meeting of the Statistical Society.

ELECTION NEWS.—At Tiverton, Lord Ebrington (L) has defeated Mr. Loosermore (C) by 705 votes to 453.—At Stafford, Mr. George Howell, being the working man's candidate, and enjoying the direct support of Mr. Gladstone, has every prospect of success, although the Irish voters have received orders from the local Land League to vote for his opponent, Mr. Salt (C), and thus put to shame "Gladstone, the chief murderer of Ireland, and the hypocrite Forster." In the County of Derry Mr. A. M. Porter, the new Solicitor-General, is opposed by Sir S. Wilson (C), and Mr. Dempster, the nominee of the Parnellite party.

MR. BRIGHT'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY was made the occasion of a great demonstration at Rochdale. Addresses of congratulation were presented from Mr. Bright's constituents, from his workpeople, and from the residents of the town, and the day's rejoicings wound up with a torchlight procession, bonfires, and fireworks. Mr. Bright made two speeches, one to his workpeople at Field House Mills, and the other at the Town Hall. He reviewed the political history of the past fifty years, referring to Free Trade, the abolition of newspaper and advertisement duties, the extension of the franchise, and national education, as benefits resulting from a Liberal policy.

MR. BRADLAUGH has sustained another legal defeat, the Court of Appeal having decided against his demurrer to Mr. Clarke's statement of claim, holding that the non-divisibility of the legal day applies only to judicial writs issued to enforce the action of the Court, and not to original writs commencing an action. Mr. Bradlaugh has not, however, played his last card. There is still his appeal to the House of Lords on the question whether a "common informer" can sue under the Act of 1856; and he has also obtained a conditional rule for a new trial on the question of fact that he voted before the writ was issued.

A MESSAGE FROM MRS. GARFIELD has been received at the United States Legation, London, expressing her heartfelt thanks for the resolutions, addresses, letters, and poems which have been transmitted to her from Corporations, Societies, and individuals in Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of the lamented death of her husband, and her regret that it is quite impossible for her to make separate acknowledgments.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE arrived at Birkenhead on Tuesday, the Princess Louise going down the Mersey in a steam-tug to meet



the s.s. *Sardinian*. On landing they went to Eaton Hall, near Chester, where they were the guests of the Duke of Westminster, and where next day the Marquis was presented with an address of welcome by the Town Council of Chester.

**FENIAN PLOTS AND ALARMS.**—The mysterious parcel sent from America to Mr. Croyke, M.P., and which it was feared might be an infernal machine, turns out to be a sample packet of guano.—At Devonport an anonymous letter to the town officials stated that a plot existed to blow up the newly-erected Public Hall. A thorough examination of the building was consequently made, but nothing was discovered.—At Bradford what seems to be a genuine case of Fenianism has been brought to light by the police, who have arrested a man named John Tobin, at whose house a quantity of revolvers and cartridges, and a number of compromising documents, have been seized.

**THE WRECK OF THE "CYPRIAN."**—At the Board of Trade inquiry concerning this disaster, John Black, the third engineer, stated that, in his opinion, Captain Strachan (whose brave self-denial has been the theme of so much admiration) was not sober; but the evidence of others on board, including that of the stowaway whom he befriended, was altogether the other way, and was adopted by the Court. The primary cause of the disaster was found to be the neglect of the third officer to report the leakage in the stokehole.

**THE EXCISE OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.**—On Saturday a conference of delegates and other members of the Excise Branch of the Inland Revenue was held in London, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth their desire to obtain higher salaries, extension of annual holidays, and other advantages, to which they consider themselves entitled by reason of their more arduous duties and increased responsibilities under the Beer Act. The chairman of the meeting expressly declared that they were too patriotic to entertain the idea of a strike, their only present intention being to call the attention of the public and the Lords of the Treasury to the case.

**THE ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL SCANDAL** is not to be hushed up. The Home Secretary has withdrawn the certificate, and ordered a full report of the inquiry so far as it has gone to be sent to him, and the result will probably be a criminal prosecution of some one. Meanwhile a somewhat bitter correspondence is going on in the daily papers between the rival parties in the School Board, and Sir W. Harcourt has written a lengthy letter to Mrs. Surr, earnestly thanking her in his personal as well as official capacity for the great public service which she has rendered.



The ROYALTY Theatre, since its reopening under its new management, has been distinguished both by the careful mounting of its pieces and by the painstaking efforts of the efficient company which Mr. Henderson has secured. In the comedies which it has produced, however, it has been less fortunate. Mr. Reece's adaptation, entitled *Out of the Hunt*, which was produced here a few weeks ago, was withdrawn after a brief but sufficient trial of its qualities; and another adaptation, brought out on the same stage on Saturday evening last, with the title of *Dust*, will, we believe, be performed this evening for the last time. *Dust*, which is an adaptation by Mr. Sydney Grundy of a comedy by MM. Labiche and Delacour, is curiously like its unfortunate predecessor in the obscurity of its story, and in the purposeless bustle and vociferous demonstrations of its rather numerous personages. All that is really made clear to the audience is the circumstance that two match-making families, the one being shifty gentlefolk, the other purse-proud and illiterate *parvenus*, are mutually bent on frustrating each other's efforts to ingratiate themselves with a young gentleman erroneously reputed to have become heir to an enormous fortune. In a dim sort of way it is also perceived that this young gentleman's affections are already engaged, and that the marriageable young ladies, on whose behalf the match-making families contrive and execute so many shabby devices, are not less firm in their resolution to bestow their hearts in other directions. Some amusement is afforded by the contrasts of the characters, represented as they are by such excellent performers as Mr. Anson and Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Lydia Thompson and Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Everill and Miss H. Coveney; nor must we omit to give praise to Mr. Glenny's amusing, though rather exaggerated, portrait of an absent-minded "swell" of rather outspoken habits. But the lack of proportion in the work, and the exaggerated tone of its boisterous scenes, caused some weariness, which manifested itself at times in unmistakable tokens of dissatisfaction on the part of the audience.

The HAYMARKET Theatre will reopen for the winter season, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, on Saturday, the 26th inst., when the long-announced revival will be given of the late Mr. Tom Taylor's *Plot and Passion*, in which Robson and Mrs. Stirling created so powerful an impression at the Olympic Theatre many years ago. With this piece will be played for the first time an adaptation from the French by Mr. Burnand of MM. Meilhac and Halévy's *Lolotte*. In this piece, which is to be entitled *A Lesson*, Mrs. Bancroft will play Madame Chaumont's part of the actress who, coming to instruct the grand dame with a view to private theatricals, is excited by jealousy to some amusing displays of temper. Mr. Burnand has transferred the scene to England, and otherwise endeavoured to give an English colouring to this amusing trifle. The Haymarket company will be found to have received some accessions since the close of the former season. Miss Ada Cavendish, who has been long absent from England, will appear in *Plot and Passion* in the character of Marie de Fontanges, and Mr. Pinero, actor and dramatic author, late of the Lyceum, will sustain the part of the Marquis de Cevennes in the same piece.

On Monday evening next *Général de Brabant* will be revived at the ROYALTY Theatre in the place of the new comedy called *Dust*.—*The Mascotte* at the NEW ROYAL COMEDY Theatre promises to rival the most brilliant of recent successes in comic opera. The theatre is crowded nightly.—*Youth*, at DRURY LANE, has not sustained its amazing popularity. It will be withdrawn early in December, and the theatre will then remain closed till Christmas, in order, according to the official announcement, "to allow of the preparations needful for the forthcoming pantomime" of *Robinson Crusoe*.—Mr. Pinero has written a new and original comedy, which will be brought out next season at the ST. JAMES'S.—A subscription has been started for the purpose of erecting in Highgate Cemetery a monument to the memory of the late Mr. George Honey. Playgoers who remember Mr. Honey's performance of the part of Eccles, the dissolute old father of the heroine in *Caste*, will sympathise with the desire of the promoters that the grave of this very original and amusing actor should not be without some memento. The treasurer is Mr. Henry Betty, of No. 37, Amptill Square, N.W.—Lord Beaconsfield's story, "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," has been dramatised for production on the Berlin stage.

At SADLER'S WELLS, Mr. Chatterton presents a new programme, consisting of Mr. F. C. Burnand's drama *The Deal Boatman*, and Mr. Watts Phillips' domestic play, *Lost in London*. *Any Robart* is in preparation, and will probably be produced before the Christmas Pantomime Season.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday next will be revived the operetta, "Ages Ago," written

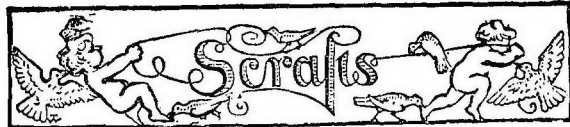
by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and composed by Mr. Frederic Clay, who has re-written portions of the music. "Ages Ago" will be followed by a new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Out of Town," and the entertainment will conclude with "No. 204," by F. C. Burnand; music by T. German Reed.



M. MASSENET, the composer of *Le Roi de Lahore*, has written an oratorio, called *Eva*, which is about to be performed at Berlin.—M. Planquette, to whom the world is indebted for the unexceptionable *Cloches de Corneville*, has finished a new opera, the title of which is as yet not to be revealed.—Mlle. Marie Krebs, the pianist, after giving a series of concerts in some of the larger German towns, will return to London, to fulfil her engagement at Mr. Chappell's Popular Concerts.—The heirs of the late J. M. Marie Farina, of *eau de Cologne* celebrity, have presented the Musical Conservatory in the City of the Three Kings with 18,000 marks towards the foundation of two scholarships, to be denominated the "Farina Scholarships," for the free education of poor and deserving students.—Señor Sarasate, the popular Iberian violinist, has gone to Russia, for a series of performances in some of the principal towns. He then visits Italy, and will come to England for the "season."—Madame Sembrich, Mr. Gye's most recent acquisition at the Royal Italian Opera, is concert-singing at Moscow, with, it is said, extraordinary success.—Madame Sofie Menter, whom Dr. Hans von Bülow might, after his peculiar fashion, not inaptly style "The Petticoat Rubinstein," is giving concerts in Spain, and astonishing alike the initiated and uninitiated.—A brochure, entitled "Christophe Gluck et Richard Wagner," from the pen of M. de Briqueville, has just appeared in Paris, where it seems to have excited a good deal of interest.—After six performances of *La Favorita*, the Teatro of Santa Cecilia, in Palermo, unexpectedly closed its doors.—*Il Duca d'Alba*, the newly-discovered opera by Donizetti, is to be included in the programme for next season at the Milan Scala—that is, if the right man can be found to complete the score. Such a task, it has been hinted, would be congenial to Sir Michael Costa, but it is doubtful if Sir Michael would feel inclined to undertake it, though equally unquestionable that no other musician could accomplish it better, if indeed so well.—It is expected that the new theatre, now building at Nice, to replace provisionally the one so recently destroyed by fire, will be open to the public early next January.—In consideration of his seventieth birthday, Franz Liszt has been created honorary president of the "Allgemeiner Deutscher Musik-Verein."—Camille Saint-Saëns is engaged upon a new grand orchestral work, which, it is hoped, may assume the form and dimensions of a symphony proper.—August Wilhelmj, the great violinist, is still at the Antipodes, organising a new series of orchestral concerts at Melbourne, the programmes for which are chiefly to be drawn from the works of "classical" masters, with an occasional admixture of Wagner to relieve them.—During a short operatic season at Adelaide (South Australia), the changes were rung upon H.M.S. *Pinafore*, *The Pirates of Penzance*, *Maritana*, and *Sonnambula*. When *Patience* is brought out, the whole of the Gilbert-Sullivan "cycle," including *Trial by Jury* and *The Sorcerer*, will have been made familiar to the chief towns of Australia. With respect to music of another type, Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, *Elis*, is again to be produced at Sydney. In these distant regions no other oratorio, ancient or modern, seems to have met with more unanimous favour.—The sixth Ballad Concert for the People, at the Victoria Hall, is announced for Thursday next. The conductors will be Mr. Malcolm Lawson and Mr. Arthur H. D. Prendergast; Miss Mary Carmichael will preside at the piano, the vocalists will be Mme. Isabel Fasset, Misses Eleanor Burnett and Everett Green, and Messrs. D'Arcy Ferris, Gabriel Thorp, and the Lombard Amateur Musical Society. The instrumental soloists will be Miss Frances Thomas on the clarinet and Herr Wiener on the violin.

OUR "VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE."—The end of a block of "eligible villas" at Kilburn having been unreasonable enough to collapse in a premature manner, we are straightway inundated with the usual flood of indignant letters to editors, and a more than usual display of leading articles of the painfully serio-comic type. To judge from these pardonable lucubrations it would be supposed that the Jerry builder is a distinct phenomenon of this enlightened age; whereas he is really only one member of a group of products, which includes such curiosities as paper collars, shoddy cloths, bosh butter, sham architects, working-men's candidates, and several other shams. That newly-built "desirable residences" should be inhabitable only at great risk to health and life, and that the ends and fronts of houses should incontinently fall into the street to the danger and destruction of passers-by, is, as we have before remarked, a disgrace to what we boastfully call civilisation; but it is hardly just to lay all the blame at the door of the speculative builder. We have no wish to screen him from just condemnation; he is, in all conscience, as detestable as he can be. But, after all, he is only the effect of certain causes which have long been at work. In the first place, the architects themselves are in a great measure to blame for his reprehensible conduct. They first began the introduction of shams and all manner of hypocries into building; and it is not surprising that their humbler co-workers have zealously followed their bad example. Secondly, the temptation to "run up" any sort of erection with neat cornices and suggestive chimneystacks, worthy to be called (ironically) a house, is made doubly strong by the ceaseless, ever-growing demands of population, and the misfortunes or rapacity of land-owners. Thirdly, an important check to the building of substantial dwellings, such as characterised the last century, is the very short tenure of the land possible under present conditions. Self-seeking landlords will not grant long leases because they perceive that almost every year increases the value of their land; and whilst such a state of things exists, it is evident that no one will care to spend much money on buildings that must cease to belong to him before anything like return of his outlay can be accomplished. These are considerations which must not be overlooked in dealing with a very troublesome question. Some hard words, too, have been said of the surveyors. Surveyors, like builders, and even architects, are not wholly immaculate, perhaps; but the facts quoted above affect them as much as they affect anybody. Except in a few cases, where the builders are the owners of the land, Reform cannot begin with them, or the surveyors, or the architects, but rather with the landlords, who have only too frequently neglected their obvious duty in the matter for the sake of getting a tight hold of filthy lucre. If landowners were to exert even a little of the power they possess to prevent humbug and fraud in building, they would gain a little commendation even in these Radical days, and do something towards the revival of honesty and strength in what Mr. Street quaintly calls our "vernacular architecture."

THE UNION BETWEEN ALSACE-LORRAINE AND THE GERMAN NATION is being ostentatiously strengthened by the Teutonic authorities. The President of the New Chamber is an Alsatian, while at the Emperor's desire an Imperial Palace is to be built in Strassburg, as the Hohenzollern family consider it necessary for future generations that German Emperors shall be provided with a suitable residence in the annexed provinces.



A SPANISH COLONIAL EXHIBITION is being organised at Madrid for May, 1884, and the plans of the building have now been selected.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN during the first nine months of the present year caused the death of 18 people and occasioned injury to 790 persons.

DR. SCHLIMMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE TROAD will be resumed with increased energy, as the Porte have granted him a firman allowing him to search for two years in the district of Hisarlik.

RIPE WHITE RASPBERRIES were gathered on Saturday in a garden near Hastings, some 100 ft. above the sea-level, and not in a very sheltered position. On a neighbouring site, higher still, strawberries are out in bloom and fruit.

PENNY READINGS are spreading even to the remote parts of India, and the *Times of India* tells us that the native papers have highly approved of one of these entertainments given at Bhow-nuggur, which was attended by the Thakore. There was only one *contretemps*—a European lady had the audacity to sit down in the Thakore's silver chair of State.

A BANQUET IN A STEAM BOILER was lately given by a German manufacturer in the Duchy of Baden to celebrate the completion of one of the largest steam boilers in the world. Inside the boiler a scaffolding was erected containing a table for thirty guests, while racks for the cookery and wines were arranged along the sides. The only defect was the entrance, as the guests had to slip in through a three-foot opening in the lid.

FEMININE HARE AND HOUNDS is the favourite athletic amusement this autumn at Transatlantic seaside and mountain resorts. The movement was first started at New Rochelle, where a large ladies' club energetically pursue the sport, clearing ditches and fences and scouring over ploughed fields with the greatest zeal. The orthodox costume consists of red or blue knickerbockers, with no skirt to speak of, Jersey of a contrasting hue, polo cap, parti-coloured stockings, and tennis shoes.

THE GERMAN INFANTRY SOLDIER, when on a war footing, carries a total weight of over 64lbs., and the military authorities have been vainly endeavouring to reduce the equipment, which, they find, consists of nothing but the strictest necessities. His personal clothing weighs 12½lbs.; the knapsack, and its contents of extra clothing, ammunition, and tools, amounts to 18½lbs., and the remaining weight is made up by his weapons, cooking and eating utensils, spade, and rations.

A CURIOUS "TARIFF OF APPLAUSE" has been drawn out by a Paris actor, detailing the sums paid for each separate clap and exclamation of the *claque*. An ordinary round of applause costs 4s., the price rising to 2l. for "unlimited recalls." A laugh is worth 6s. 6d., and a "hearty laugh" costs 8s.; groans followed by applause at the end of a murder scene fetch 10s. 6d., and murmurs of horror 12s.; while such exclamations as "How amusing!" "How clever he is!" vary from 12s. to 15s.

A MUSHROOM CITY has sprung up in Dakota, U.S., in a silver region, not far from Deadwood. In the middle of August, according to the *San Francisco News Letter*, a number of miners fixed on the site, planned the town, drew lots for the different pieces of ground, arranged the rules of government, and named the place "West Virginia City." In forty-eight hours the town contained 1,000 inhabitants, and nine drinking saloons were started; on the third day restaurants and two faro banks were opened; and on the fourth the first daily newspaper appeared. Fifty buildings were erected in a week, and as much as 100l. was paid for building lots.

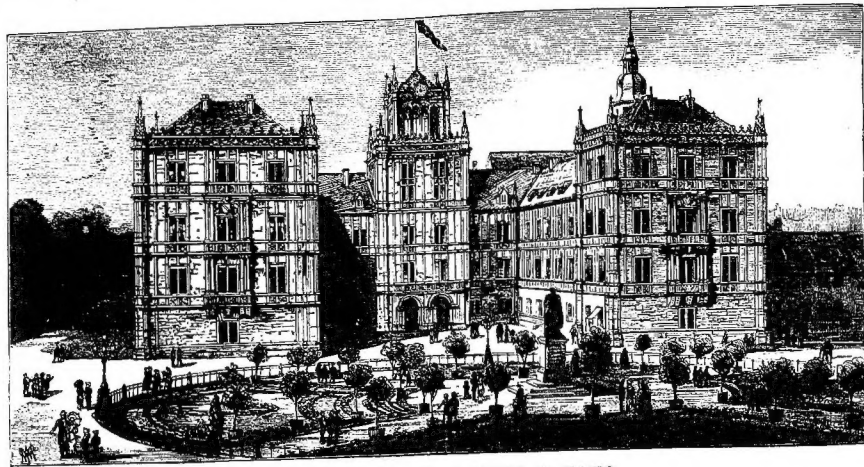
FIVE OF THE TEN EGYPTIAN CROCODILES lately sent to Paris to M. Paul Bert, now Minister of Public Instruction, have died. The survivors are at the Jardin des Plantes, and still seem stupefied, refusing all food. M. Bert has now dissected two of their former companions, and presented the flesh to his assistants, who found it a great delicacy, resembling salmon, with a slight flavour of musk. The tail is the best part. The crocodiles' brains were found to be remarkably small. M. Bert therefore conjectures that the reptiles are absolutely devoid of intelligence, and animated by a violent instinct of destruction. A large quantity of undigested fish, common to the Nile marshes, was found in their insides.

A CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW, which connects the Malay Peninsula with India, has been proposed. This would shorten the journey both from England and India to China by at least 600 miles, besides enabling vessels to avoid a very dangerous part of the voyage. The plan, by the way, was first suggested by a British officer in Burmah about 1863 or 1864. As natural waterways extend inland for some distance from the shores of both the Indian and China seas, the actual cutting would not exceed thirty miles, and the engineering difficulties are said to be inconsiderable. The neighbouring districts are fertile and rich in minerals, while the Indian *Statesman* points out that this waterway would probably lead to a Chinese influx into Burmah, and the cultivation of tea and coffee, for which parts of the country are admirably calculated.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased slightly last week, and 1,636 deaths were registered against 1,645 during the previous seven days, a decline of 9, being 31 below the average, and at the rate of 22.3 per 1,000. These deaths included 27 from small-pox (an increase of 13), 41 from measles (an increase of 12), 49 from scarlet fever (a decline of 46), 23 from diphtheria (an increase of 10), 43 from whooping-cough (an increase of 3), 3 from typhus fever (a decline of 2), 35 from enteric fever (a decline of 18), 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 13 from diarrhoea, 1 from dysentery, and 2 from simple cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 433 (an increase of 58, and exceeding the average by 4), of which 255 were attributed to bronchitis, and 134 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 57 deaths, 50 of which were the result of negligence or accident. There were 2,738 births registered, exceeding the average by 36. The mean temperature of the air was 51.6 deg., and 7.8 deg. above the average.

FRENCH ART-EDUCATION is being roundly criticised by some of the Paris journals just now, which complain that the students too often become fifth-rate artists, instead of first-rate art-workmen. The course of study at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers is, they declare, too exclusively commercial and technical, while, on the other hand, the students entering the annual examinations at the Fine Art Ministry do not have sufficient opportunity to study the technical and industrial side of art. A French South Kensington has been suggested, which the *Temps* points out ought to be more successful than the English model, as France is so much better endowed in artistic matters than England. Talking of art, some of Courbet's finest pictures are to be sold in Paris early next month, and the French Government are warmly urged to buy some of his works for the nation, the State having lately frequently allowed the Americans to carry off the best examples of modern French painters. Another art-item is the intention of the well-known military painters, MM. Detaille and De Neuville, not to exhibit at the coming Salon, but to concentrate all their energies on their panorama of the Battle of Champigny, which is to be shown in Paris next spring.





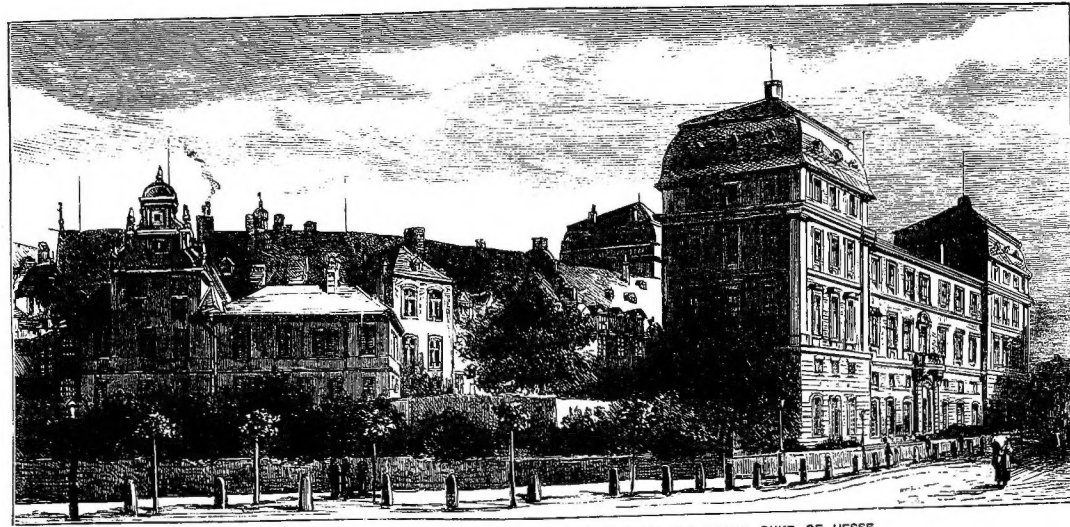
PALACE OF THE DUKE OF COBURG AT COBURG



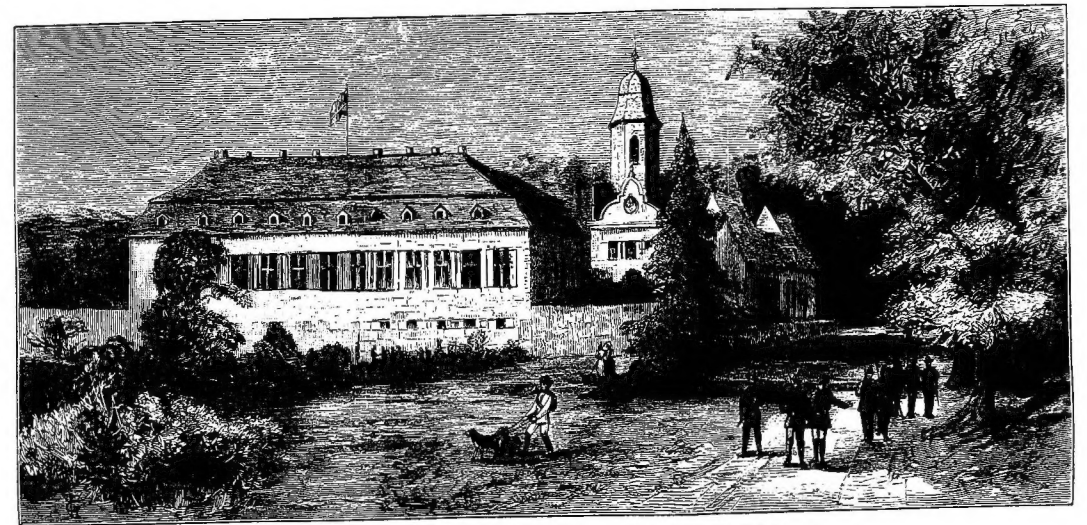
H.R.H. DUKE OF ALBANY AND LOUIS IV.,  
GRAND DUKE OF HESSE



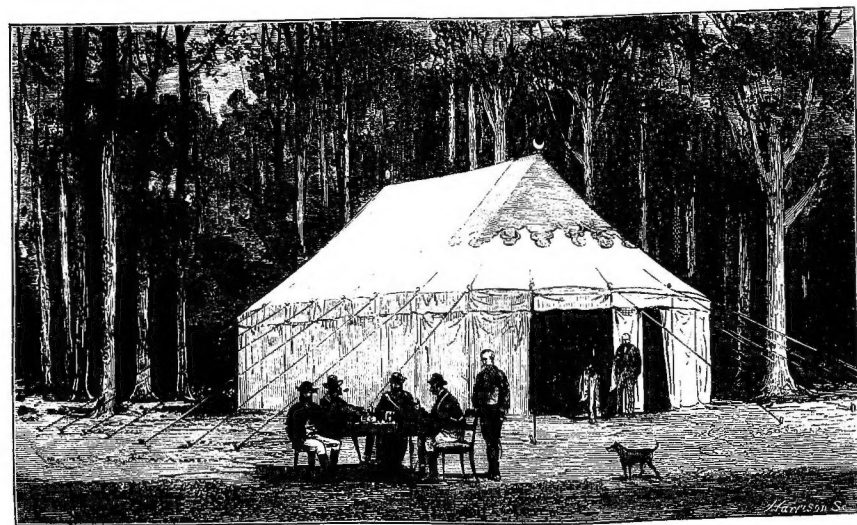
VILLA OF ARENENBERG, LAKE CONSTANCE



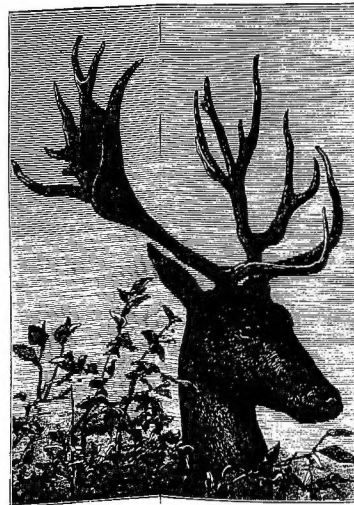
THE OLD CASTLE AT DARMSTADT, OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE



WOLFSGARTEN, THE HUNTING LODGE OF THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE



TURKISH TENT IN THE GROUNDS AT WOLFSGARTEN



STAG'S HEAD OF TWENTY POINTS LATELY SHOT BY  
THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE



THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE GRAND DUKE'S HUNTING CARRIAGE

# THE RECENT VISIT OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY TO GERMANY





FRANCE.—*Le Ministère, c'est moi*, M. Gambetta might well exclaim in describing his new Cabinet. Previous to Monday morning there were many and varied rumours current respecting the *Grand Ministère* which, even if not formed of all the prominent Republican statesmen, was at least expected to include such well-known leading spirits as MM. Léon Say, De Freycinet, and Challengel-Lacour. For various reasons, however, these gentlemen declined to form part of M. Gambetta's "great Ministry," M. de Freycinet begging off at the last moment, as he would be so "completely isolated." Accordingly M. Gambetta has had to content himself with a "little Ministry," composed of faithful henchmen and the staff of the *République Française*. Thus untrammelled by any apprehension of opposition from his colleagues—for they, unlike men who have ever held a portfolio, are in no way committed to any particular line of policy or to any especial measure—M. Gambetta will be at complete liberty to put forward what governmental theories he pleases, but at the same time he cannot escape the full responsibility for the acts of any of his "under-secretaries," as one paper has facetiously termed the new Ministers. Certainly but few names are known beyond the French frontier. M. Waldeck-Rousseau (Interior) is a popular provincial barrister, M. Rouvier (Commerce) has recently come to the front through hard work on Budget committees; M. Proust (Fine Arts) is a gentlemanly orator and a scholar, with a taste for artistic matters; M. Raynal (Public Works) has qualified himself by good work as under-secretary; M. Allain-Targé (Finance) is well-known as a good writer and an able authority on financial matters; M. Devès (Agriculture) is renowned for his amiability and peace-making qualities; MM. Cochery and Cazot (Post and Telegraph, and Justice) were members of the Ferry Ministry, who being in no way concerned in the Tunisian expedition could not be held to blame for the errors of M. Ferry and General Farre. The War and Navy portfolios have been taken by two officers of whom nothing is known, General Camponen and Rear-Admiral Gougard. The most significant appointment, and one which has created considerable surprise, is that of the eminent scientist, M. Paul Bert, to the Ministry of Public Instruction and Religion. M. Bert is an enthusiastic Materialist, and is well known for his anti-Clerical tendencies, and for his saying that the morals of a State increase in proportion as its religion recedes. The Clericals complained that M. Ferry chastised them with whips, M. Bert will, perhaps, belabour them with scorpions.

As might be expected, the new Ministry has excited much sarcasm on the part of M. Gambetta's opponents, and but little enthusiasm among his friends. He had intended to take no portfolio himself, but, M. de Freycinet failing him at the last moment, decided to take the direction of Foreign Affairs. In this, however, he will be ably assisted by his Under-Secretary, M. E. Spuller, who was M. Gambetta's right hand when at the head of the Tours Provisional Government. M. Gambetta knows well what he is about, and despite the apparent insignificance of the men appointed, there is no doubt that he has nominated each with a special object. Thus M. Allain-Targé is well known to be in favour of the conversion of the Five per Cents, and of the State purchase of railways, M. Waldeck-Rousseau's great recommendation was a powerful speech in favour of Magisterial Reform, M. Rouvier is a staunch Free Trade partisan, while M. Bert may be reckoned upon to keep the Church in order.

On Tuesday M. Gambetta and his colleagues appeared in the Assembly, and M. Gambetta read the Ministerial profession of faith. The new Premier announced to the Assembly that the Cabinet had no other programme than that of France, who "had demanded, as the essential instrument of a gradual reforming policy, the formation of a united Government, free from all the minor conditions of divisions and weakness." In general language M. Gambetta then foreshadowed the chief measures of his policy—the reform of the Senate "by a wisely limited revision of the constitutional laws," the reform of the magistracy, the furtherance of national education, the completion of the military legislation, the conclusion of commercial treaties, the organisation of benefit societies, the "insurance, by the strict application of the Concordat system, of respect for the Public Powers in the relations of Churches with the State," and the maintenance of "order at home with firmness, and peace abroad with dignity." This statement was received with marked coldness by the Chamber, and excited no comment. Not, however, that M. Gambetta was long to be left in quiet enjoyment of his new dignity, M. Barodet rising to advocate the revision of the Constitution, and the summoning of the meeting of the Houses in Congress on January 28th. M. Gambetta at once opposed the urgency of this, and was quickly followed by his most dangerous antagonist, M. Clemenceau, who in this first passage of arms got worsted through his opponent's better knowledge of precedent, the Government winning by 368 votes to 120, the minority consisting of a coalition between the Radicals and Reactionaries.

In PARIS, with the renewal of the political fever, comes a revival of the social gaieties of the season, and there has been an epidemic of first representations. M. Alexandre Dumas's *San Felice* has been dramatised by M. Maurice Drack at the Château d'Eau; MM. Edmond Gondinet and Ernest Blum have produced a new three-act piece, *Une Soirée Parisienne*, with doubtful success at the Variétés; and M. William Busnach has brought out a stirring realistic drama, *Le Petit Jacques*, at the Ambigu, where a *bona fide* guillotine plays a prominent part.

From TUNIS there is little news. General Saussier left Kairwan southward with his column on the 11th for Gafsa, where he is expected to arrive on the 24th. General Logerot and his column were to leave this week for Gabes, arriving there on December 4. General Étienne is thus left alone at Kairwan, where he has quartered his troops throughout the town, and has disarmed the inhabitants. Many Arab tribes are now negotiating for a surrender, and some have already submitted, but the main body of insurgents are awaiting the French in the mountains.

GERMANY.—The final supplementary elections have still further swelled the ranks of Prince Bismarck's opponents, and the parties may now be reckoned to stand as follows:—Left (Progressives, National Liberals, and Secessionists), 140; Conservatives, 85; Ultramontane Centre, 112; Poles, 16; Alsace-Lorrainers, 15; and Social Democrats, 13. The success of the last-named party has been most marked, and in Berlin, notwithstanding that they had no Press at their disposal, were prohibited from holding meetings, were allowed to post no bills, nor even to chalk the names of their candidates on the pavement, their candidates obtained respectively 18,979 and 13,377 votes, against 19,030 and 18,974 votes polled by their successful opponents, one of whom was a Liberal and the other a Progressist. These figures are generally accounted for by the report that the Conservatives have been making overtures to the Socialists, and had voted for them. Meanwhile Prince Bismarck arrived on Saturday at Berlin, but does not appear to have tendered his resignation, as the sentiments of sovereign and statesman are announced to have been in "complete harmony." Thus it was stated that the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Reichstag on Thursday was to contain an emphasized approval on the part of the Emperor of the policy of the Chancellor. With regard to the mode in which the Prince is to manufacture a majority,

the *Cross Gazette* thinks that this will be effected by a union between Conservatives and Clericals, while the *Post* is of opinion that the most likely way is a coalition between the Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals. The *North German Gazette*, however, announces that before Prince Bismarck finally decides upon retaining office, he will ask the Catholic and Liberal majority whether they are prepared to take the reins of Government.

The new composition of the French Ministry has excited a shout of derision from the German Press, and all parties have joined in scathing sarcasms on the "political nobodies" and "problematical creatures" who have been selected for the "inauguration of the Gambettist era in France." M. Gambetta is no favourite in Germany, and his assumption of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs adds a still more bitter flavour to the unfavourable comments on the action of the "Dauphin of the Republic." Nor will the Teutonic ire be lessened by the resignation of the French Ambassador, the Count de St. Vallier, who was universally popular in Berlin, and a special favourite with Prince Bismarck.

In AUSTRIA the bent of public opinion is no more favourable to the Gambetta Cabinet, and the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* denounces it as a "Ministry of zeros, mediocrities, and place-hunters." Interior politics, however, have been more especially occupying Austria's attention this week. The Budget for 1882 has been published, and shows a deficit of nearly 2,000,000*l.*, owing to the extraordinary expenditure for debt redemptions and public works. Considerable comment has also been caused by an official communication to Italy, of the exact text of Herr Von Kallay's recent speech in the Hungarian Delegation, an incorrect version of which has given considerable offence in Italy. The Austrian Ambassador, moreover, was instructed to assure the Italian Government of Austria's sincerely cordial feeling towards Italy, and the great value Austria attaches to her friendship.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The Greeks have occupied Volo, the Turks having vacated the district on Saturday, and thus are now in possession of the whole of the ceded territory in Thessaly. The Greek troops, it is stated, were welcomed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. The latest exhibition of ill-feeling between these two irreconcilable nations has been with regard to Postal affairs, and the Greeks having forcibly closed the Ottoman post-offices in their territory, the Turks are taking retaliatory measures of a similar nature in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE is still occupied with financial matters, this time with regard to the Russian War Indemnity Commission, M. de Novikoff having declared that Russia would oppose the proposed settlement with the bondholders unless the Porte showed that the revenues set apart for that purpose existed prior to the Treaty of Peace, and did not consist of newly-created forms of income.

In EGYPT an important despatch has been received by Sir Edward Malet from Earl Granville. In this the British policy with regard to Egypt is reviewed at length, and, Lord Granville stating that much misapprehension seems to exist on this subject amongst the natives, declares that the British policy had no other object than to promote the prosperity of Egypt and her people. He dwells upon the advantages of autonomous Government in Egypt, but remarks that "the tie uniting Egypt to the Porte is the best safeguard against foreign intervention. Were this to be broken, Egypt might at no distant date find herself exposed to danger from rival ambitions." Lord Granville concludes by a warning that the outbreak of anarchy would compel England to interfere, but assures the Egyptian people that the earnest desire of both England and France, as long as "Egypt continues in the path of tranquil and legitimate progress," will be to "contribute towards a satisfactory result." The Khedive is sending Taat Pasha to the Sultan, thanking him for having despatched the mission to Alexandria, the effect of which has been to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

UNITED STATES.—The trial of Guiteau, who shot President Garfield, began on Tuesday. The first two days were occupied in obtaining jurors, and throughout the proceedings Guiteau behaved in the most restless and excited manner, repeatedly endeavouring to read a speech he had prepared, and wrangling with his counsel, Mr. Robinson, who had been appointed to act for him by the Court, and being at last forced to sit down by the officials. This speech, which he had written down, has been published, and contains various wild and rambling statements, amongst others, that "General Garfield was a good man, but a weak politician, who, at the time of his death, was doing vast harm to the Republic as President by his unwise use of patronage. Therefore, the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him. The Deity ordered him to fire." On Wednesday a jury was formed, and the regular proceedings began. Mr. Blaine was to be examined on Thursday.

A Colonel Welles has been arrested for attempting to black-mail Mr. Jay Gould, the well-known railway financier. Mr. Gould, who had received a letter threatening him with assassination if he did not assist the writer, communicated with the police, and replied to his correspondent. Certain post-boxes were watched, and the culprit detected in the act of posting a letter to Mr. Gould.

Our new Ambassador, Mr. Sackville West, has been received by the President, and most cordial speeches were made on both sides, Mr. Sackville West stating that he regarded his reception at Philadelphia as an unmistakable manifestation of the kindly sentiments animating the American people towards Queen Victoria and Great Britain; and the President speaking of the deep feeling of friendship and sympathy between the two countries, and declaring that the American people would long remember the many words of affection and sympathy in their recent bereavement from Her Majesty and the people of Great Britain. The United States Government, he continued, would "on all points and at all times use their best endeavours to promote and develop still more the spirit of harmony and goodwill which so signally marks the intercourse between the two nations."

MISCELLANEOUS.—In SPAIN considerable interest has been aroused by a long speech from Señor Castelar, in which he attacked the Ultramontanes, and urged the Liberal Government to join Italy in upholding the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Holy See. He also warned the Radical party against any act of violence, which could do them no good, and only rebound upon themselves. The Government are about to notify to the British Cabinet their claim to North Borneo, of which the British Borneo Trading Company took possession 1877.—In RUSSIA epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria are ravaging the central provinces.—In INDIA the Viceroy is continuing his tour, and a new scheme for the reorganisation of the India Medical Department has been published.—From ASHANTEE comes a report that the King has sacrificed 200 girls in order to procure their blood to mix the mortar to be used in the repair of some public buildings.—In SOUTH AFRICA the British troops are fast leaving the Transvaal, and the Boers are taking every possible step to force the British settlers to quit the country. Thus the Transvaal Government have granted the absolute monopoly of the Gold Fields to David Benjamin of Cape Town, declaring them no longer open to public exploitation, a step which will have a most disastrous effect upon the diggers, of whom there are 750, mostly Englishmen. A prohibitive protection tariff has also been adopted. The news from Basuto-land is not encouraging, as Masupha and his people are still rebellious; while from Zululand John Dunn admits that massacres are taking place, and are causing a famine, which will probably be severe and prolonged. He states that the country is so unsettled that the people are afraid to plant mealies, and advocates the appointment of one supreme chief, for which post it is said that he himself is canvassing.



THE Queen and the Princess Beatrice are expected to return to Windsor Castle on Wednesday. Meanwhile, Her Majesty has been entertaining visitors at Balmoral, and last week gave a tenants' and servants' ball to celebrate the Prince of Wales' birthday. On Saturday the Queen and Princess drove to the Glen Gelder Shiel, and next morning Divine Service was performed at Balmoral before Her Majesty and the Princess by the Rev. A. Campbell, while on Monday night the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen joined the Royal party at dinner.—The Queen has sent 50*l.* to the fund in aid of the families of the Ramsgate fishermen lost in the late gale.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge, on Saturday were present at the meet of the West Norfolk Hunt at Hillington, and subsequently followed the hounds. Next morning they attended Divine Service at St. Mary Magdalene's, while on Monday the Duke of Cambridge left, and the Prince of Wales went to Rendlesham Hall, near Wickham Market, on a shooting visit to Lord Rendlesham. On Tuesday the Prince shot over the Rendlesham preserves, and on Wednesday over those near Butley Abbey, returning to Sandringham at the end of the week. Next Monday, the Prince goes to stay with the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop, Notts. The Prince has accepted the Presidency of the International Fisheries Exhibition.—Princes Albert-Victor and George left Kobé, Hiogo, with the Detached Squadron on Saturday, and reached Simonoseki, the strait dividing the islands of Kiushu and Niphon, on Monday.

The Duke of Edinburgh continues on his tour of inspection on the Welsh coast.—Princess Christian was to open on Thursday a sale of work at the Albert Institute, Windsor, in aid of the local infant school.—The Princess Louise has been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, Cheshire. She arrived on Saturday, and on Sunday evening attended Divine Service at Chester Cathedral, while on Monday afternoon the Princess went to Birkenhead and embarked on a steam tug to meet the *Sardinian* with the Marquis of Lorne on board. The Princess and Marquis were greeted by a large crowd on landing at Birkenhead, and thence returned to Eaton Hall, where on Tuesday the Marquis received a congratulatory address from the town of Chester. On Wednesday they lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden, and thence came to town.—The Duke of Connaught, as a Bencher of Gray's Inn, will attend the "Grand Day" of Michaelmas Term next Tuesday.—Prince Leopold arrived in Paris on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon visited the Electrical Exhibition. On Monday he left Paris for Germany.

The Grand Duke of Baden is seriously ill with typhoid fever, having been indisposed ever since the recent wedding festivities. At the end of last week his condition was so alarming that the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden came to Karlsruhe, while the Crown Prince of Germany left his shooting-party in Hanover to visit his brother-in-law. The Duke, however, is now much better, but has temporarily handed over the direction of Government affairs to the Hereditary Grand Duke.—Prince Henry, second son to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, is going on a tour in the South of Europe.



THE NEW DEAN OF WELLS.—The Deanery of Wells, vacant by the death of the Very Rev. A. S. Johnson, has been conferred upon the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, D.D., Vicar of Bickley, Kent, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. Professor Plumptre is a well-known ecclesiastical scholar, being the author of numerous books and magazine articles. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company from 1869 to 1874.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE EDUCATION CODE.—On Monday a deputation, consisting of Cardinal Manning and five Bishops of the Roman Catholic Dioceses in England, waited on Earl Spencer to protest against Mr. Mundella's new education proposals, all of which they think will injuriously affect the poor class of schools. Cardinal Manning, who was the chief spokesman, suggested several modifications, and, remarking that the powerful hold which religion had in former times upon the education of the people was rapidly relaxing, expressed a hope that a Royal Commission might be appointed to take evidence on the subject. Earl Spencer, in his reply, said that he would not encourage the expectation of a Royal Commission, the only effect of which would be to revive disputes which had so often created divisions and excitement, and which it was hoped had been set at rest. He complimented the Roman Catholics on their labours on behalf of education, and expressed his belief that their schools would not suffer from the proposed changes.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER has issued with his Visitation Charge a map of the diocese, indicating the number of new churches and mission chapels which are thought to be needed—thirty-four of the former and thirty-nine of the latter—in all seventy-three fresh places of worship. In appealing for funds, he remarks that, ever since Bishop Blomfield's memorable effort for church-building in Bethnal Green, the popular imagination has seized upon that quarter of the town, and whilst an army of Christian volunteers have worked energetically in London north of the river, the bridges seem an impassable barrier to Christian enterprise in the south, where exists vice as appalling, squalor as hideous, ignorance as solid, and poverty as crushing as in any part of the metropolitan area.

A CURATES' ALLIANCE.—Under this appellation, it is proposed to form a kind of trades union for the unbeficered clergy of the Church of England. A preliminary meeting was held last week at St. Martin's Vestry Hall, at which, although no definite resolutions were proposed for adoption, a great deal of lively discussion took place concerning the grievances of the poorer clergy, and the best methods of seeking their removal.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Sunday last was, at the suggestion of Dr. Thorold, observed as a "temperance Sunday" throughout the Diocese of Rochester, sermons on the subject being preached in all the churches; and on Monday the Rochester Diocesan Branch of the Society held a public meeting at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, the Bishop himself presiding. Statistics of the Society's work during the past year were distributed amongst the audience, and several addresses were delivered.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE have already issued their programme for the Week of Universal Prayer, commencing on the 1st of January, 1882. The suggested topics are very numerous, including Thanksgiving, Confession, Education, Intemperance, and the Opium Traffic.

THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.—Principal Tulloch, Professors Fraser and Blackie, and a number of other influential gentlemen of



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Edinburgh, have started a fund for the erection in that city of a memorial of the late Dean of Westminster.

**DISESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.**—At a meeting of the Free Church Commission in Edinburgh on Wednesday, a resolution in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland was proposed by Dr. Adams, and carried over an amendment by Dr. Begg by 125 votes to 20.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.**—Mr. Gladstone has presented to the Congregational Library at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, a set of his own works, excepting only one or two which are out of print. "My wish," he says, "is to offer somewhat that may serve to record my sense of the invaluable service done by the Nonconformists during the Eastern controversy of recent years to the cause of liberty and justice."

**FROM THE BAPTIST COLLEGE AT PONTYPOOL** seventeen out of the eighteen senior students, all of whom were intended for the Ministry, have been expelled for insubordination. They are said to have formed themselves into a mutinous association, attempting to take the government of the College out of the hands of the Principal, and to have subjected the junior students to corporal punishment for refusing to act as their fags.

**OBITUARY.**—Among the deaths announced this week is that of the well-known Hebrew scholar, Mr. H. N. Solomon, of Edmonton, in his eighty-sixth year. He was one of the founders of the Jews' Free School in 1817, and was chairman of its Education Committee up to the time of his death. The death is also announced of Mr. William Rathbone Greg, the author of "The Creed of Christendom," "Enigmas of Life," "Rocks Ahead," "Political Problems," and other well-known works.



**THE TURF.**—The Liverpool Meeting concluded last week in the midst of most genial weather, fully deserving the title of "Indian Summer," after a series of races which, for the large fields they presented, the quality of the animals running, and the exciting finishes witnessed, made up one of the most successful autumn gatherings ever held on Aintree. But *surgit amari aliquid*; and a sad gloom was cast over all the proceedings by the terrible accident which happened to W. Macdonald, the jockey, while riding in the Cup, and which has since terminated fatally the highly-promising career of a good and honest rider, who had so recently steered Foxhall to victory in the Cesarewitch. The falling of Buchanan, Macdonald's mount, does not, however, appear to have affected the result of the race, for, though starting first favourite, he was practically out of it before the accident occurred. Piræus, the happily-named son of Maid of Athens, had the race in hand long before the finish, and came in a gallant but easy winner a length before the American Wallenstein, who started at the very outside odds of 50 to 1. Toastmaster being third. Valour, with Archer up, was apparently most fancied by Captain Machell's party, but his stable companion did the trick. On the following day, be it noted, the very same thing again happened in the Great Lancashire Handicap, as again Valour was first in the betting, starting, indeed, first favourite, but again Piræus was first in the race, carrying his 12 lbs. penalty to the fore with great ease. What then are we to say or believe of a "stable's" knowledge or intentions, &c. Verily they seem commodities which "no fellow can understand." If, as it is said, Valour had before his races become the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, his lordship can hardly be congratulated on the commencement of his Turf career under his accredited "guide, philosopher, and friend."—There has been some fair sport at Derby this week, and as usual large fields have contested most of the events "under the Wrekin." Shrewsbury, of all the "back-end" meetings, being the one most favoured by owners anxious that their animals should do something towards paying for the hay and oats of their winter's keep. The result of the Great Shropshire Handicap will not be known till after these notes have gone to press; but from present appearances it seems that Piræus will add it to his Liverpool double-event, where, by-the-way, his running enhances the performances of the placed horses in the Cambridgeshire.—It is somewhat of a coincidence that the unfortunate Macdonald is not the only person connected with Foxhall that has met with an accident. His veteran trainer, William Day, through his horse falling with him, has broken his collar bone and two ribs. He is, however, progressing favourably.—It is stated that Mr. Keene, the owner of Foxhall, intends sending from America, next spring, another draft of two-year-olds.—Woodbrook, the winner of last year's Grand National Steeplechase, has been sold to Count Oechsler, and will join Mr. Garrett Moore's string in this country.—Lord Chancellor, who won at Liverpool last week, has been bought by Captain Machell, and will be trained by Jewett.

**COURSING.**—Quantity rather than quality has marked this sport of late, and real "flyers" among the puppies seem to be rather scarce as yet. At the Leinster Club Meeting Mr. G. J. Alexander took the St. Leger for Puppies with Wicklow Maid and the Drogheda Cup with his Alec Sator, a most satisfactory instance of the truth of the old proverb, to the effect that all things come to him who waits.—At the Cheshire Club Meeting the Westminster Club Stakes fell to Mr. Birch's Baronet, and the Grosvenor Club Stakes to Mr. Crossley's Chieftain.

**CRICKET.**—From further reports which have come to hand of the doings of Shaw's Eleven in the Far West, we learn that at San Francisco, on the 28th of last month, the English team in their first innings made but 98, but the native Twenty-two only responded with 44. In the second innings the Eleven made 313 with only two wickets down, of which Ulyett made 167 (not out).

**FOOTBALL.**—The Association Challenge Cup contest makes progress. The Pilgrims have beaten the Mosquitoes by five goals to none; but Astley Bridge and Turton have met for the second time, and have not been able to settle matters.—In a Rugby game, Oxford University has beaten Richmond (Surrey), and Cambridge Walthamstow.—At Kennington Oval, under Association Rules, Cambridge has beaten the Royal Engineers; and at Old Trent Bridge, Nottingham Forest has defeated Walsall.—At Richmond (Surrey), under Rugby Rules, the Midland Counties have been too much for Surrey.

**AQUATICS.**—At Oxford the final heat for the College "Fours" between Hertford and Magdalen has been won by the former, which thus scores the double aquatic event, Head of the Fours and Head of the Eights. By the way, the steering of the coxswainless Fours contest has been most erratic from the first, and it may be worth while for the authorities to consider the proposal of returning to the old fashion of the ropes. It is very hard on a crew when bad steering nullifies good rowing.

**ATHLETICS.**—The Eton College Sports have resulted as follows:—Schools 100 Yards, Cave; Junior 100 Yards, Roper-Cutson; School Hurdles, Bambridge; Junior Hurdles, Lord Nelson Butler.

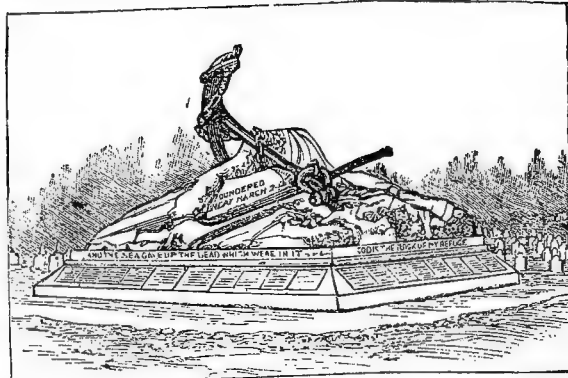
**PIGEON SHOOTING.**—As a rule we do not care much about putting on record doings in this line, as somewhat of an ill savour seems to cling to the pastime, and so many of its followers seem to

shrink from shooting except under assumed names. Dr. Carver's performances, however, are of general interest to all who handle the gun; and this celebrated shot has been pretty busy, and pretty successful, since our last. In his first match at Hendon he has won his 500% by killing 80 pigeons out of 100, with 3 birds to spare, with the usual arrangement of four traps and 30 yards' rise; at Nunhead he has won his wager of 50% that he would kill 35 out of 50; but at Shepherd's Bush he has only been able to make a "tie" in a match with "Mr. Archer," each killing 15 out of 25 birds.

**SPORTING EXHIBITION.**—An exhibition of paintings, drawings, and prints illustrating British field sports will be held at the Alexandra Palace next month, opening on the 9th, the first day of the Kennel Club Dog Show. Owners of works of this character are invited to contribute.

### THE "EURYDICE" MEMORIAL AT HASLAR

It will be remembered that the bodies of the unfortunate officers and seamen which were recovered from the wreck of the *Eurydice* were laid to rest in Haslar Cemetery, near Gosport, each grave being marked with a simple headstone. A more imposing memorial, as represented in our engraving, has now been erected on the spot. It was designed by Colonel Parley, R.E., C.B., and erected by Mr. Carruthers, the Assistant Civil Engineer for Gosport, and Messrs. Bramble, the contractors for the work. The base, of bright



granite, bears upon its sloping ledge the 316 names of those who went down with the ill-fated vessel on Sunday, March 24th, 1878, and above this is a moulding of Portland stone, each side of which contains an appropriate quotation from Scripture. This again is surmounted by a huge rocky superstructure, on the summit of which is the real anchor, shackle, and part of the ship's cable which was recovered from the scene of the disaster. The measurement at the base is 23 feet by 17 feet, and the height is 10 feet.—Our engraving is from a photograph by G. West and Son, Gosport, copies of which have been purchased by Her Majesty the Queen.

### THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS\*

THE Earl of Lytton's return from India has at length enabled the editors of the "Letters of Charles Dickens" to publish this supplementary volume of his correspondence with the late Lord Lytton and Sir Austen H. Layard, together with many other letters, some printed now for the first time, some freshly gathered from recent biographies, or from Mr. Fields' delightful "Yesterdays with Authors."

The charm of these new letters, both in kind and in degree, is as great as of any in the preceding volumes. It is not simply that they are wonderfully good, but that they are such as only Dickens could have written. They complete that portrait of the real man which no unaided biography could adequately render. Beginning with some brief notes of 1836, when the young writer was all intent on the bringing out of his operative comedy, *The Village Coquettes*, and with some inexpressibly touching notices of his young wife, which read like the best bits of "David Copperfield," they end in '70 with a last letter to his sons in Australia, the arrival of which was preceded by the telegram that announced his death.

The inexhaustible humour which lends unique attraction to his novels runs over in these familiar letters. Who but he would have penned the description of "the first stage of a new book which consists in going round and round the idea, as you see a bird in a cage go about and about his sugar before he touches it;" of the friend whose whiskers in wet weather stick out in front like "a partially unravelled bird's nest;" of the audience—"ladies in full dress and immense numbers"—who "stand up when 'Dick' shows himself with a rustling like the leaves of a wood;" of the votaries of the Milanese Saint, "whose twenty-franc pieces were ringing down upon a sort of skylight in the Cathedral pavement above, as if it were the counter of his heavenly shop?" There is a groom in one of the earlier letters who must have been a cousin of Sam Weller and Mr. Bailey. He is very short and red-haired, and "flutters about me like a giant butterfly." "My missis," he says, "is going to have a hincence very soon, and it makes her rather nervous, sir; and ven a young woman gets at all down at sich a time, sir, she goes down very deep, sir." Then he adds, as he stirs the fire, as if he were thinking out loud, "Wot a mystery it is! Wot a go is natur!" The same man asked Dickens who his friend, Sir John Wilson, was. "I told him an officer." "A wot, sir?" "An officer." And then for fear he should think I meant a police-officer, I added, "An officer in the army." "I beg your pardon, sir," he said, touching his hat, "but the Club as I always drove him to vos the United Servants." The wreck of a cattle-steamer on the Goodwins strews the beach at Margate with unpleasant bodies, valueless save for their horns and hide; and there is a thoroughly Boz-like description of the scene, and of the popular indignation against a lean-faced boatman, who asks "Couldn't sassage be made on 'em?"

The letters written in his editorial chair, or simply as a literary adviser, are often models of kindly conscientious criticism. The delicacy with which, when dealing with a writer like Lord Lytton, he offers hints and suggestions for the "Strange Story," or frankly explains the difficulties which the *Captives*—a drama that has never been published—would encounter before the tribunal of a London audience, is not more admirable than the patient kindness with which he goes over point by point the immature work of a promising lady novelist, or blandly puts down a more intrusive correspondent who writes about "outsiders" and "charmed circles" and "successful fiction as a thing to be achieved in leisure moments." Almost more admirable still is the trouble he takes, when a tale is accepted, to aid the author with all the benefits of his experience, in the strengthening of weak passages, the choice of a title, the laborious, but very important work (where a story is published in instalments) of a taking division into books and chapters.

In that most arduous of all forms of letter-writing, letters of condolence or explanation, Charles Dickens seems to see at once what should be said and what left unsaid. As specimens of the last-mentioned kind a letter to Bulwer at p. 62 and one at p. 92 to Sheridan Knowles, both having reference to some passing cloud; or as illustrations of the former the letter to his wife's mother on

\* "The Letters of Charles Dickens," edited by his Sister-in-Law and his Eldest Daughter. Vol. III. (Chapman and Hall.)

the death of George Hogarth, and to Mrs. Winter condoling with her for the loss of an infant child, seem absolutely faultless.

Here and there are curious fragments of political opinion. "Boz" was at no time a party man. "I do not think the present Government worse than any other," he wrote in 1870 to Lord Lytton, "and I think it better than another by the presence of Mr. Gladstone." Hyde Park demonstrations and Irish grievances found little sympathy. "The newspapers," he says, "go on arguing Irish matters as if the Irish were a reasonable people, in which immense assumption I for one have not the smallest faith." In the late Emperor of the French he never had the least belief.

As host or holiday companion he was "inimitable." The letters to his American friends, notably those to Fields and Professor Felton, show him at his very best.

Interesting personages meet us again and again. There is a wonderfully ghastly story of Samuel Rogers in his second childhood, a quaint picture of the latter days of Holland House, another of Victor Hugo at Paris in 1847. But Dickens himself is everywhere the central figure in these letters. And as we read them we see more and more how he, more than any man who ever lived, is literally photographed in his letters and his books.



THE WEATHER since November came in has been exceedingly mild,—quite an Indian summer in fact; and on Sunday last in Hyde Park the sun was so bright, and the air so balmy and genial that one looked with surprise at the flowerless beds and the bare trees. The country, however, is not altogether without signs of life, for even at Carlisle, polyanthes, primroses, and wall-flowers have been tempted into bloom by the mild air, while less than a fortnight ago we saw a few stray foxgloves still blooming near Lynn.

THE RAINFALL of October at Hillington, in Norfolk, was 2.44 inches, and the total since the 1st of January 21.73 inches. As 24 inches is the average, a fall of 2.27 inches has to be spread over the last two months of the year. Luckless August was of course very wet—4.04 inches fell. May, however, was very dry, .60 of an inch being the record for the whole month.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION is very severe in Essex. Wheat has been selling at a low price, owing to bad condition, and barley has proved an even greater disappointment, much of it was put in the barn rather than run the risk of an extra wetting upon the stack, and the consequence is that the condition of this renders it even more unsaleable than that which met its fate in the open air, on account of the unmistakable odour which pervades it. Peas are fetching high prices, but the growth is small. Sheep are still diminishing in number, and cattle and sheep are both cheaper than at this time last year.

SEWAGE FARMS.—The annual statement of the Reading Sewage Farm Committee has just been published, from which it appears that there has been a total loss on the year of 146%. The loss on the crops was no less than 1,500%, but profits on cattle, butter, and milk reduced the nett loss by 1,354%. The sanitary question presents a more satisfactory view, for Reading has never before been in so healthy a state as now.

FAIRS.—The well-known Heckmondwike Fair was held last week, but it was not a success. There was a good supply of horses, but only a few were sold, and these went at from 20% to 40% each. Only a small lot of cattle were sent, but there was an excellent lot of good and well-bred pigs, for which prices ranged very high.—Keighley Fair was well attended, but horses sold badly. Cattle commanded a moderate price, but sheep were parted with at lower currencies than we have of late been accustomed to. A good show of pigs met with a moderate demand.—The Annual Fair at Leeds was remarkable for an unusually large show of horses. Well-bred heavy draught horses commanded a ready sale, and so did hunters. An uncommonly large number of ponies changed hands. The briskness of Leeds and the dullness of Keighley and Heckmondwike afford a somewhat curious contrast.

HIGHWAY RATES.—Should the Imperial Revenue pay for the maintenance of Imperial Highways? Such is the question which farmers are pressing upon Parliament. But, should the present system be allowed to continue who ever pays? is a question at least as pressing. Do any of our readers know the parish of East Brompton in Cheshire? If they do they will probably say that its main roads are at present managed with fair economy for 19% a mile. And do any of our readers know the adjacent parish of West Brompton? If they do, will they kindly tell us what difference there is in the two parishes to make the roads of West Brompton cost 63% a mile to maintain? Again, how is it that Nantwich manages on 20% a mile, while Wirral main road costs 70% a mile? Smaller roads show grave disparities likewise. We have confined our instances to a single county, but there are in England thirty-nine other shires ready with cases for whosoever may choose to investigate them.

CHEESE.—Among the minor, but still important, reasons for the discouragement of British agriculture, there is none more worthy of attention than the present position of the cheese market. Prices have recently receded 10s. per cwt., yet the mass of the people find cheese no cheaper than it was at Michaelmas. In Cheshire, especially, does the depression of the farmers' profits through the action of factors appear to be most unfair. Good Cheshire cheese in the Cheshire farmers' hands is virtually unsaleable, unless they consent to take less than 6d. per pound therefor. Cheshire cheese, however, costs 1s. per pound at Liverpool, just across the Mersey, and in London it can hardly be obtained at all. We are convinced that a company, to pay a fair fixed profit, could sell cheese at twenty per cent. under present retail rates, and also pay the farmers ten per cent. more in the first instance.

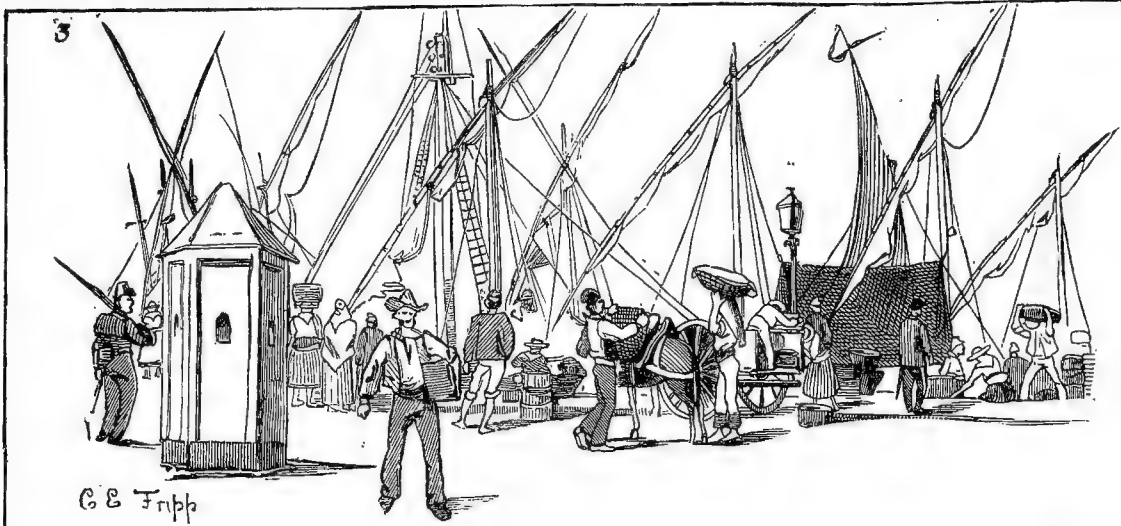
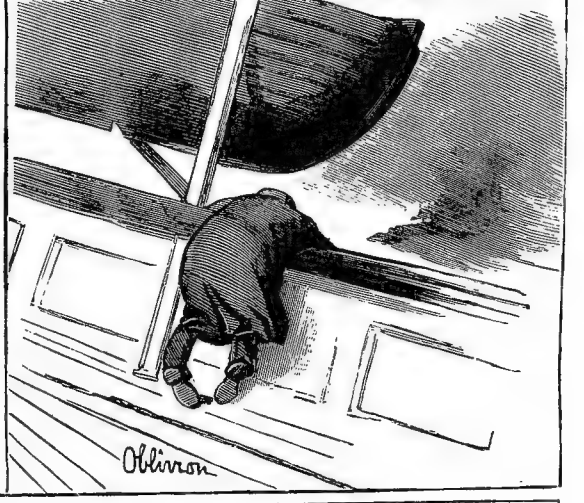
PARISH ALLOTMENTS are an admirable incentive to individual good conduct among the parochial farm-labourers, but they have one drawback, as a certain Staffordshire vicar admits having found to his cost. Having procured a number of these little holdings for the farm labourers among his flock, he found that the "allottees" came to church no more, for they were of course working for others during the week, and so uniformly devoted the Sunday morning to cultivating their own little holdings!

SYCAMORES.—It is not commonly known that the sycamore is one of the few trees that will live and thrive in elevated situations, and in spite of a strong sea breeze. A correspondent tells us he believes the two finest sycamores in England are to be seen at Godneston churchyard, in Kent. Dry soil agrees admirably with the sycamore. The wood works well with the lathe, and is very white, silky, and delicate. It does not warp, or become worm-eaten. Sycamores grown for timber should be felled after four short generations, or two "lives," say at the end of 120 years. The timber is then in its prime. Decay will not usually begin for another 70 or 80 years, but after an age of 200 years, sycamores are usually past use as timber. Sycamores thrive in smoky towns, if not well, at least better than most other trees under the same unfavourable circumstances.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE has broken out in Cheshire, and four animals have had to be slaughtered at Tatton.

(Continued on page 526)

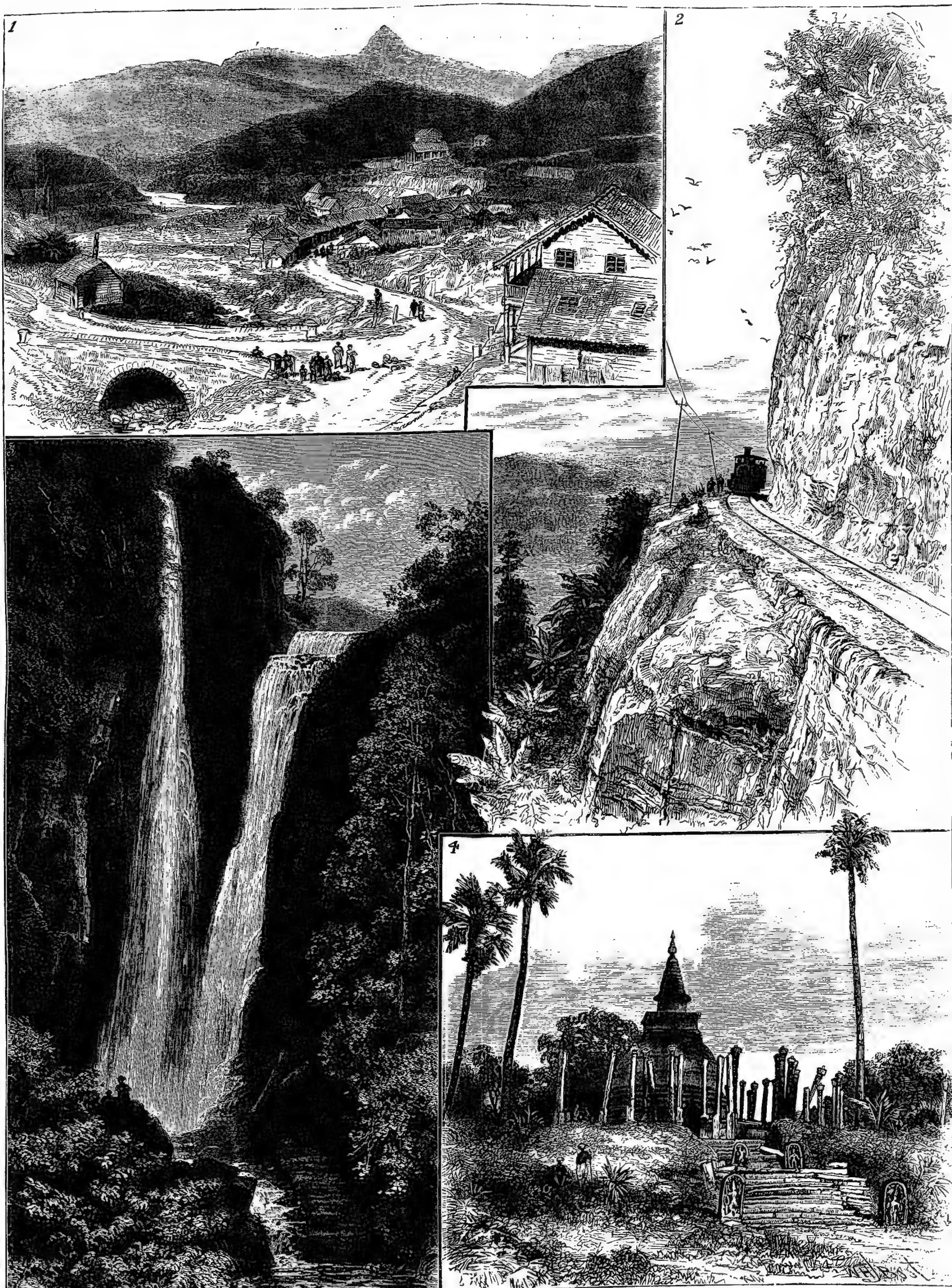




1. The Last Train to Pauillac : No Porters.—2. An After-Dinner Tragedy : Scene the Steam Yacht *Ceylon* ; Trim Rough.—3. At Lisbon : Fishermen on the Quay.—4. Muleteer.—5. Porters.—6. In the Market, Lisbon.

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING IN THE "CEYLON"





1. Maskeliya, Adam's Peak in the Distance.—2. The Mountain Railway, "Sensation Point."—3. Rangbodde Falls, Rangbodde.—4. Dagoba at Anarajapoor.

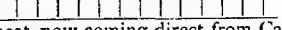



# Agricultural Survey of the World

"THE plains are everlasting as the hills" is a poetic fiction, but scarcely a geological truth, seeing that in agriculture, with the aid of Mr. Darwin's worms, the husbandman stirs and mixes the soil as often as he can by taking from it produce and by restoring to it fresh elements of fertilising substances. For all that, many lands remain good or bad, fat or hungry, as they were centuries ago, and the old granaries of the world are still commonly the great sources, or might be again so made, of the world's supply of food. Egypt is not less fertile because Minnesota has been cultivated, and Spanish wheat is as good now as that which went to seed Mexico.

The Agricultural Survey of the World—from China to Peru—has to do chiefly with the great plains and valleys of the earth's surface, high elevation above sea level being, as a rule, adverse to agricultural production. Even the herds and flocks that people a thousand hills linger lovingly within a moderate distance of the fruitful and pastoral valleys, and these broad facts indicate the wide central plains of Europe, of Russia, of India, and the rolling prairies of America as the great corn-lands of the world. The majesty of mountains debars the Highlands of Scotland and Scandinavia, the rocky Tyrol and the Iberian Sierras, from most of the advantages of rural husbandry, and the flat corn-growing Eastern counties of England may be instinctively contrasted with the hills of Wales and the North-western Lake districts; and thus Russia, India, America, Canada, and Australia may be regarded (as this chart shows them to be at present) the great natural future sources of cereal supply.

The methods of estimating what a country produces are not, and cannot be, exact:—1st. The census of population forms but a basis of appreciating what each person consumes, which is a very different quantity in different countries and under different conditions. 2nd. The total growth of grain per acre is known only in a very few cases, and exports and imports do not correspond with the seasons in which they are moved. Thus most statistical assumptions are offered, and should be received, as estimates that probably approximate to a truth which cannot be verified. Nor is it likely that a knowledge of the exact truth in these matters would be especially serviceable. Careful estimates give sufficient light for nations thereby to read their resources, and to guide commerce on its oceans, rivers, and canals.

A casual glance at the Chart conveys the idea at once that by proportion a comparison is made of different things. This is correct, and applies generally to the several diagrams; a cube, having a fixed value, being adopted as a convenient scale to carry to the eye the relative differences that exist between various countries and seasons. The plan has been used by me several years to show at stated periods the quantity of grain afloat and on passage to the United Kingdom, and merchants are much more impressed with the figure of fourteen cubes,  representing 1,400,000 qrs. of wheat now coming direct from California, in contrast with 400,000 qrs. , coming from India and Egypt, than they would be by the longest paragraph in words.

To take the diagrams in consecutive order: "The 1881 Wheat Harvest" shows the estimated production in millions of quarters:—

TOTAL, 249.					
United Kingdom.	United States.	India.	Russia.	France.	
10	50	42	40	28	
Germany.	Spain.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	Turkey.	
14	18	15	10	12	
Holland and Belgium.	Australia.	Canada.			
2½	3½	4			

quantities too little for the population of some countries and too much for others, but in the aggregate ample and available for all by the operations of merchants whose business it is to shift by road, rail, and water carriage the surplus to where it is wanted, grain of all sorts being, according to the Balance Sheet of the World, issued per inhabitant, since this chart was prepared, in bushels, 7'44 from the United States, 6'51 from Australia, 5'97 from Denmark, 2'25 from Russia, 2'19 from Canada, 1'65 from Algeria, 0'84 from Turkey, Greece, &c., 0'78 from Austria, 0'30 from Spain, and the countries wanting the surplus are—

United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France.	Holland.	Germany.	Portugal.
8'12	5'59	4'08	3'75	2'56	1'19

whilst Italy wants but 0'17, and Sweden and Norway 0'30. As to India, the vast wants of the population nearly balance the large grain and rice production, whilst the few inhabitants of Denmark are able to spare, per inhabitant, 5'97 bushels of grain, and 67'65 lbs. of meat, so much is production over demand.

## WHEAT HARVEST, 1881

In reference to this year's home crop, the English harvest of the present year was of fair average promise at the end of June, and the deep healthy green then visible began to be tinged with yellow under that July sun, the heat of which will long be remembered by many others than meteorologists. Farmers for once were hopeful, and there appeared to be every reasonable prospect of reaping an average crop of over average quality. Before the end of July, however, a change of weather came to darken farmers' faces, and another fortnight saw agriculture once more struggling against an adverse season, and seeking to save the remnant of a harvest where there had been every legitimate hope of rejoicing over the home-coming of full crops. The weary struggle against the pitiless wet went on till near the end of August, when the skies once more cleared, and an improved September allowed the last sheaves to be carried in many of the backward districts south of the Humber, although northwards the harvest was prolonged through an unsettled October.

Such being a brief history of the recent harvest period in England, it will be seen that an estimate of the actual yield has to be made under great difficulties. A full average crop on 2,967,059 acres would be 11,868,236 qrs., "about an average crop" might be taken at 11,126,471 qrs. That the latter total would have been reached with a fine August will probably be admitted by most persons, whilst that the higher figure would have been attained is a view by no means confined to myself. From the estimate of 11,868,236 qrs., which I adopt as the promise of mid-July, the actual loss of grain in the arrested development of unripe corn, in the actual washing out and "spilling" of corn under wind and rain, and in the over-ripeness of corn standing uncut has to be deducted. In the second place blighted and sprouted grain must be allowed for, and, thirdly, the depreciated quality, the want of condition, the damp stacking, and the general drawbacks of a wet harvest have to be remembered. Immediately after the August rains, very gloomy views prevailed, but it is almost beyond the power even of bad weather in August to do away with more than a certain comparatively moderate percentage. A cold wet May probably does more harm than a wet August, and on the present year I do not feel justified in reckoning the total losses above enumerated at more than from 15 to 20 per cent. on the whole acreage, which would leave us at 15 per cent. 10,088,001 qrs., and at 20 per cent., 9,494,689 qrs. Between these two estimates comes, curiously enough, the estimate of the *Miller* which arrives at a total of 9,744,250 qrs. by detailed calculations, not of the imperial yield, but of the harvest county by

county. The figures cannot be followed through each shire, but the general estimate for the chief divisions of the country is as follows:—

	Quarters.
The Home Counties . . . . .	1,060,000
Southern England . . . . .	1,015,000
Western England, and Wales . . . . .	1,290,000
Northern England . . . . .	1,113,000
The Midlands . . . . .	1,680,000
East England . . . . .	2,861,250
Scotland . . . . .	225,000
Ireland . . . . .	475,000
Islands . . . . .	25,000
Total . . . . .	9,744,250

This table shows in passing the pre-eminent importance of the Eastern Counties and the equal balance of production over North, West, South, and Centre. The Home Counties with their 1,060,000 qrs. grow wheat largely, for their area is but limited compared with the other groups. In writing of this year's harvest Mr. Caird made no precise estimate, but said: "On two-thirds of the wheat land an average crop will be made up by fineness of quality, on one-third, even with that aid, it will be at least ten per cent. below the old average. Heavy crops are rare, most are thin, but well-headed, and there is a too common evidence-show throughout the country of the diminished capital of the farmers by a lower scale of farming." Despite the "sting in the tail," Mr. Caird's estimate will be seen to be more favourable than those just quoted; in fact, if he be taken as putting the yield at 6½ per cent. deficiency only (and it is difficult to see what other construction the words bear) he is emphatically the optimist of the year, supporting my own early estimate published in *The Times* in August, before the advent of bad weather.

The usual estimates of the home harvest were collected by the *Agricultural Gazette* and by the *Mark Lane Express* from several correspondents, but as all the replies were as to the yield being "over, under, or an average," the result becomes guess-work, seeing that "an average" is considered by some farmers 40 and by others 24 bushels per acre. The *Farmer* arrived at its conclusions through the special survey visits of correspondents to the chief corn-growing counties, the conclusions being that the yield would be 10,000,000 quarters, of which the great proportion would be head-corn. Statistics collected for a French merchant of the English crop, to which the returns were made on the definite estimate of per centage—100 representing a full crop—closely agreed with the *Farmer's* figures, and, last of all, the great experimentalist of *Europe*, Mr. Lawes, has recently published his harvest report, and the results of threshing indicating a growth of 9,000,000 quarters of wheat, but then there are also the general results of the country shown in the deliveries of farmers to 150 towns, and these are computed, since harvest,—

1881	1880	1879
2,000,000 qrs.	1,750,000	1,000,000

figures that favour the opinion that this year's yield is superior to last year's crop, and nearly double that of 1879. From this conclusion, however, a deduction must be made for the finer weather of this autumn allowing threshing to proceed more actively; still the increased deliveries varying 10 to 15 per cent. support the view that 10,000,000 quarters have been grown, 5 to 6 quarters per acre in many cases balancing the poor yield of 2 quarters in others, and giving an average of 28 bushels.

The American harvest diagram is put at 50 million quarters, or 12 millions deficiency from that of 1880; this quantity, grown on an area of 36 million acres, allows but 11 bushels per acre, and if Illinois and other great States have fallen below this very small yield, the production of California, Oregon, and many other of the Middle and North-West States should make up a total of 50 million quarters, even in face of many estimates that reduce this quantity.

India is credited with 42 million quarters, based upon recent official estimates of yield and area cultivated; out of this an export of 2 to 3 million quarters may be expected should the next crop promise well, and so release the reserves that Eastern nations maintain. Russia is lucky in 1881, with a crop of wheat and rye that is thought to exceed, in the case of wheat, an average by 15 per cent. A total yield of 40,000,000 qrs. will probably allow the large export of eight to ten million quarters, as the nation eats rye bread in a very large proportion, estimated at four-fifths. The other countries need no special note, except France, where the season favoured harvest more than it did in this country, and so enabled farmers to save a middling crop, in the earliest districts; 28,000,000 quarters in the diagram are short of a full yield by six or seven million quarters. The little diagrams of Canada and Australia must not, therefore, be reckoned insignificant, since the relative smallness of their population compared with production allows an export of very fine wheat, equal to that forwarded from the big lump of India. The whole of the harvests in this first line of diagrams poured into the world's hopper should well supply the twelve months with their daily bread. As regards the United Kingdom current imports and farmers' deliveries together are in excess of wants, and thus a winter reserve stock is being formed as usual in autumn.

## WHEAT AREAS AND PRODUCTION

THE groups 1 to 6 of the second line of diagrams look very much alike, and this fact is a little curious, since the divisions were not chosen to match each other, but because to a certain extent they were under somewhat similar climatic influences—the first being North-West Europe, softened by the Gulf Stream; the second, Southern Europe, having sunny skies; the third being Interior or Central Europe; the fourth, Russian, with its Northern and Southern and inland climates; the fifth, Oriental; and the sixth, America from its Atlantic to Pacific seaboard. Now these great divisions are not fanciful but real, and thus their comparative equality of wheat production is remarkable. The season, therefore, has six harvest-baskets for its wheat stores, and if one comes half-filled to market, the other is brimming, as is the case this year, when the United States is scanty and Russia heaped measure. It is not by chance that Canada, Australasia, and South America are put in the space of the seventh group; but because that certainly and soon they are likely to fill up and occupy an equal space to their giant neighbours.

These diagrams may be regarded as grain elevators of which the capacity is indicated by scale. The irregular red line which intersects these diagrams would be always relatively the same, if area and production were equal to each other—but they are not; and consequently the smaller area in the United Kingdom, France, Holland, and Belgium is found to give, by greater productiveness, an equal yield to the larger area of the second group, and the low productiveness of Russia and America is indicated.

## HOME CROP AND FIVE YEARS' IMPORT

THE statistical results given in this Chart have been common facts to the writer for some years, yet the reader may be assured the drawing of these illustrations, on a scale comparative to the eye, have brought out unexpectedly novel and unsought suggestions. This is particularly the case in the third line of diagrams. The figures from which the Five Years' Wheat Imports cubes are drawn have been regularly given in the Baltic Floating Cargoes List, published by Dornbusch, yet few of the merchants who have scanned them eagerly would realise the relative unimportance of other exporting countries when compared with America, without the aid of a scale drawing which, in the diagram, displays the

paramount position of the United States. If, as is true, the five years here adopted have been especially favourable to America, and unfavourable to other countries, yet with equal seasons over the world the American surplus would still overshadow that of other sources. In this position the major force of the chief wheat purveyor would command the market and fix value, and untaxed bread might still be paid for very dearly by the British consumer, were it not for a source that is regarded as of much less importance than it really is, commercially and politically as well as agriculturally—this is the supply of the British farmer. Look at his Diagram-Tower; it is still a tower of strength, even although built up of the last five deficient years. Placed in juxtaposition on the line next to America it stands four-square to all the winds that blow imports into the United Kingdom, and is bigger than the biggest, the compensating balance to competition, and the giver-of-cheapness to the people, challenging, as it does at this date, the samples of the world, and stamping them with its own moderate currency.

## RYE, RICE, POTATOES

RYE will be seen to be the staple food of three countries—Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. A yield equal to two quarters for every seven inhabitants is grown by France; in spite of which that country is reckoned by many persons as consuming one quarter of wheat per head of population, and may certainly be taken as using seven bushels per head of wheat, or one and a-half bushels more than the average personal consumption within this realm. The fact that each Frenchman consumes on an average over seven bushels of wheat, and rather over two bushels of rye yearly, while the average Englishman eats only five and a-half bushels of wheat and no rye, witnesses very strongly to the high average prosperity of the French nation. Of course the consumption of meat is less in France than in England, but then, again, the consumption of vegetables and fruits is much greater across the Channel than with us.

The population of Russia for the present year is estimated at 80,000,000, for whom 75,000,000 quarters of rye, in addition to the large wheat crop, more than suffices as a home supply. Thus Russia is a large exporter of rye as well as wheat. Germany used, till very recently, to consume a great quantity of rye, and still does so, but there is nowadays a growing disinclination to eat the black and grey bread, and it may safely be asserted that the wheat consumption per head in the new Empire is steadily on the increase, while less and less rye is used. The present production, however, gives close upon one quarter of rye to each inhabitant. Germany is still a poor country, and it will take a long time for the movement I have referred to to dethrone the bearded corn from its predominant position. England does not appear at all in the table of rye-producing countries, and the substitution of wheat for rye as the leading corn staple marks not inaccurately the material progress of the mass of the people. In the Middle Ages Englishmen ate as large a proportion of rye as Russians and Germans now do.

Rice is an Oriental product, though Spain, Italy, and the United States do not entirely neglect it. The 200,000,000 qrs. grown in India is a truly enormous quantity, even when we remember that here are two crops a year. The Indian population is 252,000,000. We count rice but poor food in these northern climes, yet the Hindoo, as a matter of fact, is comparatively well off. The orderly and economic British rule, encouraging irrigation and other agricultural work, opening up inlets and developing means of storage and transport must be taken as the principal reason why India, with a population only two thirds that of China, gives them for food five quarters of rice to the Chinaman's four.

The area of Japan is limited, but Persia might well give a much larger crop of rice than is actually the case. Want of capital, want of energy, want of Government, want of irrigation and public works, have ruined one of the finest countries in the world.

Maize is the great product of the United States, where, in abundant seasons, large quantities in the cob have even been used as fuel. Of the enormous yield of 200,000,000 qrs., less than five per cent. is shipped to foreign countries. Large as is the present production, it admits of being greatly augmented. It is the food of the great numbers of hogs which mark the United States. Maize is grown in Spain, Southern France, Italy, Turkey, and South Russia, but after America, the leading producers are the States of the Danube, Roumania, Bessarabia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Southern Hungary. The corn from these districts is round, and commands in ordinary years about 2s. per qr. more money than the flat corn from the United States. The American maize crop this year is reckoned about thirty per cent. deficient, so that round and flat maize make nearly the same price.

Potatoes are, as secondary to the cereals, an article of food of the greatest importance, and they are growing in favour with agriculturists both here and on the Continent. They are eaten to a truly remarkable extent in Germany, and though the French farmer writer is always great on the subject of the British love of potatoes, a better mark for his satire could be found immediately beyond his own new Eastern frontier. The production in France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary is large, but Southern Europe hardly knows the poor Irishman's and the poor German's favourite article of food. Chestnuts are eaten in considerable quantities, and make a large harvest in some southern districts. The cultivation of potatoes in the United States is not large, if the total area of the occupied land be taken into account. At present it almost exactly balances the production in the United Kingdom.

## LIVE STOCK

THE series of diagrams referring to Live Stock gives an idea of multitude, and the flocks and herds, horses and swine of the various countries are contrasted, under their respective symbols. Australia and La Plata, Russia and the United States, strike first the eye with the great numbers of their sheep, and, in the case of the two last, with their horned stock, and America especially with its overwhelming numbers of pigs. Pigs and maize are the chief corn and live stock characteristics of America. That Australia and Russia should have only each one million of pigs is a remarkable coincidence. Swine in Germany ranks next to the United States, and is followed by Austria and France closely, and a long way afterwards by other countries. The statistics of the United Kingdom are too well known for remark here.

Germany has 2,000,000 and Spain 3,000,000 of goats not illustrated in the diagrams. Spain has 750,000 asses, 650,000 mules; together 1,400,000, against 400,000 horses.

To give a comparative line in length of the total of the live stock in the diagrams, the following are drawn:—

Horses	— 46,000,000.
Cattle	— 134,000,000.
Sheep	— 345,000,000.
Pigs	— 67,000,000.

## VALUE OF LAND AND LIVE STOCK

THE value of land is not greatly different in the United Kingdom, the United States, and in Germany. A table of the value per acre in each country would have formed an instructive comparison to place alongside the actual value of the whole land of each country, but space would not allow me to give it. The pre-eminence of France in respect to the value of her land is partly explained by the last table, where her area of arable and cultivated land is seen to be exceptionally large. The fact that the live stock of the United Kingdom are worth more than the live stock of our larger and more agricultural neighbour redounds to the credit of English breeders, whose knowledge, care, and enterprise combined have given us



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"the best of everything" in the way of horses, sheep, cattle, and pigs. It will be remarked that Russian land is of but little value compared with its enormous extent, but that the live stock is very valuable as compared with the value of the land.

## HOPS AND VINES

WITH regard to the production of hops it will be seen that there are two first-class Powers, England and Germany, and four second-class Powers, America, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and France. When we consider the very small superficies of Belgian territory, we shall see that her cultivation of hops, is, proportionately speaking, extremely large.

The production of vines presents a great contrast to that of hops, England, a first-class Power in the Hop diagram, disappears, Germany comes down to a second-class position, while Italy and Spain, which were entirely absent from the first diagram, now come to the front. France is still the wine-producing country of the world, but the terrible *phylloxera* has sadly diminished her once magnificent yield. It was obviously impossible to show more than the present average production of each country in the diagram, but those of my readers who wish to see to what extent the *phylloxera* has since 1875 diminished the normal yield in France are requested when looking at the chart to imagine the white space between France and Austria-Hungary away, and the whole dark mass of the two countries as representing what France used to grow.

The enormous production of wine in Italy will probably surprise many who, out of Italy, never come across Italian wines. The fact is that the Italians are great wine-drinkers, and great wine-tasters as well. They grow their vines, to a very large extent, trellised on high poles, and between other crops, and high quality is hardly attempted. Some decent wine is grown in Switzerland, and a few—a very few—of the numerous Italian district wines are fairly palatable to the English taste. The Sacramental wine which so often comes from Southern Italy is an exceptional growth. Spain produces a great quantity of wine, and her vineyards are a far greater source of wealth to her than are the vineyards of Italy to the Italians. The exports of Spain are considerable, not only to England, but to France, which has lately been using Spanish wine to a considerable extent by way of making up the deficiencies caused by insect ravages in the Southern districts. France and Italy seem, on reference to the diagram, to be a good way ahead of Spain in production, but we have to remember that in France there are 37,000,000 people to the 750,000,000 gallons; in Italy 29,000,000 people to the 700,000,000 gallons; in Spain only 16,600,000 people to the 480,000,000 gallons. Per head of population the three great viticultural Powers are much closer together:—

France	.	.	.	.	.	20'27	gallons.
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	24'13	„
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	28'92	„

Spain will now be seen to head the list. Those with whom Rhenish wines are a favourite may be surprised at the comparatively small figure attributed to Germany. They are reminded that Prussia and the country to the north-east of the Rhine produces but little of the juice of the grape. It will be seen that political and viticultural divisions are extraordinarily diverse, the antagonists, Russia and Turkey, having to combine to equal the small State of Portugal. The space occupied by Austria-Hungary is a very honourable one, the quality of wine being excellent, nor is the vintage unimportant in its area, about which available statistics are not in agreement, and the assumed total yield of 300,000,000 gallons is below some estimates and above others. M. Levasseur, of the French Institute, gives the total at 268,000,000, yet there are reports which nearly double this quantity. Imperial Tokay is made from vines growing on the hill-sides of a volcanic soil sheltered from the north.—Carlowitz comes from the banks of the Danube, near Belgrade. Cousin Jonathan will not be the worse for seeing himself for once looking small, and as he threatens in grape-growing, as well as in other things, to overtake some of the older countries, he is here included in the table of the wine-producing lands.

## SIZE OF FARMS

THE average size of farms in different countries is a table which witnesses to the predominance of small holdings, especially in the countries where the production per acre is small. The United Kingdom would be thought by many to have an average of over seventy acres to each farm. England, of course, has, but the miserable average holdings of parts of Scotland and of all Ireland pull down the mean. To make this table truly significant as regards our own country I should have had to break up the union of the three Kingdoms, and show not the United Kingdom against America, Austria, France, and so forth, but England against America, Scotland against Austria or Holland, Ireland against Belgium, Switzerland, or Greece. Austria-Hungary and Russia would require a different division, for in both these countries there are two entirely separate sorts of farms, namely, the small farms held by quasi-peasants as in Switzerland, Belgium, and France, and the great territorial farms of the landed nobles, who with the aid of bailiffs and overseers, themselves cultivate agricultural freeholds of important and often really magnificent dimensions.

## TILLAGE, WOODS, AND PASTURE

THE last diagram is a table of per-centages. There are three grand divisions of the surface of a country,—arable and tillage, pasture, and woodland. The first is always fertile, and generally well-inhabited historic country. The second may be rich dairy meadows near towns, or stream-traversed plains in Lincolnshire, Notts, and Derby, or it may be wild mountain pasture, as in Cumberland, Switzerland, and the Carpathians. Woods require no comment. A glance at this diagram shows the principal tillage countries to be France, Germany, and Belgium, the principal pasture countries to be the United Kingdom, Portugal, Holland, and the United States. Woods are still covering the greater area of Scandinavia, and all Central Europe is very well wooded. In Russia about equal areas are under pasture and covered by woods. It is curious to note that the neighbouring countries of Belgium and Holland differ far more widely than do lands as far apart as Spain and the United Kingdom, Portugal, and Holland itself. In Holland comparatively large farms are found, and sevenths of the land is pasture; in Belgium very small holdings prevail, and 55 per cent. of the soil is tilled.

The above remarks may be brought to a conclusion with a brief reference to the dates of harvest in different countries, for the culminating forces of Nature are made without break throughout the twelve months, although as the greatest bulk of land is in the Northern Hemisphere May to September is the high harvest festival of the year.

JANUARY: Sees harvest ended in most districts of Australia, and shipments made of the new crop, whilst in New Zealand, Chili, and some other of the South American Republics harvest begins.

FEBRUARY: Upper Egypt and India begin and continue harvest }  
MARCH: throughout these months.

APRIL: Enlarges the number with harvest in Syria, Cyprus, Coast of Egypt, Cuba, Mexico, Persia, and Asia Minor.

MAY: Is a busy time in Central Asia, Persia, Asia Minor, Algeria, Syria, Morocco, Texas, Florida, China, and Japan.

JUNE: Calls forth the harvestmen in California, Oregon, Southern United States, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Turkey, Roumelia, South Russia, Danubian States, South of France, Greece, Sicily, and in Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado, &c.

JULY: Usually sees harvest begin in the Southern, Eastern, and Midland English Counties, in Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New England, New York, Virginia, and Upper Canada; in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, and Poland.

AUGUST: Continues the gathering in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Manitoba, Lower Canada, Denmark, and Poland.

SEPTEMBER: Rules Scotland, parts of England, America, Sweden, North Russia; and in France buckwheat is harvested.

OCTOBER: Sees Wheat, Oats, &c., gathered in Scotland; Maize in America.

NOVEMBER: Harvest time begins in South Africa, Peru, and North Australia, and in

DECEMBER: The Argentine Republic, Chili, and South Australia begin to reap their harvest.

'Tis always harvest somewhere in the world;  
Th' unwearied Sun ne'er pauses in his work:  
His rising and his setting's but the blush  
That mantles on the cheek of passing Earth  
In the bright levee-presence of her King!  
The husbandman who seeds his English land  
In dark November, sows it whilst strong wheat  
Grows ripe in Greater-Britain's Austral plains,  
Where Christmas-tide's the time for Harvest-Homes.  
All days are golden, and the whole year but strings  
On which the Master-Harper of the World,  
The Sun, is ever making Harvest-songs.

H. KAINS-JACKSON



"JOSEPH'S COAT," by David Christie Murray (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus), is, without the slightest depreciation of Mr. Murray's "A Life Atonement," a better because more complete and highly finished novel than its predecessor. Founded, so far as the allusion of its title is concerned, upon a mere anecdote, its strong contrasts of characters and the choice of the Black Country for its scene give it unusual importance and distinct individuality. The author evidently knows the Black Country well, and is familiar with many of the varieties of life that lie round the pits' mouth, so that his peculiar faculty for picturesque descriptions has a wide and fitting field. Whether he has always taken full advantage of his own power when his situations call for its fullest display, we can hardly undertake to say. It is possible that Mr. Murray's obvious familiarity with striking scenes and incidents may be purchased at the price of some of the privileges of a mere outsider—that of seeing the dramatic whole rather than the details of which it is formed. But it is just in giving their full force to separate details that the chief charm of Mr. Murray's manner of writing and constructing lies. In every case it is clear that he has a finished scene or portrait in his own mind, and that when, as he sometimes does, he gives somewhat sparingly it is from his abundance and not from poverty. The story is exceedingly interesting, and advances in this all-important quality as it proceeds. To some extent, the first germ of the plot—namely the pretence of a woman that her daughter's child is her own, in order to save the real mother from the consequences of an unproved marriage, is not so managed as to lose its unlikelihood, especially with Mr. Barnard's picture of the age of the pretended mother before our eyes. But the consequences that result from this preliminary complication are wholly natural and true, and the faithfulness of the deserted wife to her husband is very pathetic. So far as Mr. Murray is concerned our last word, like our first, must be of praise. And, excellent as the novel is, we do not think it has yet marked the full measure of its writer's power.

The interest of "With Costs," by Mrs. Newman (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.), depends upon its highly complicated plot—an elaborately constructed machine of wheels within wheels. The aim is not high, but the result is successful, if only by reason of the great ingenuity with which the story is composed and developed. It has motive, purpose, and unity, so that a fair amount of strength is ensured, especially as Mrs. Newman evidently considers money to have quite as much influence as sentiment upon life in general. The characters themselves are less satisfactory than their history. Their authoress paints them with a rather doubtful and wavering hand, as if herself uncertain whether she intended them to turn out ill or well. They are too ready to suit themselves to the immediate exigencies of the story, instead of compelling, or at least of seeming to compel, the story to adapt itself to them. The most complete and consistent is Alicia Verral—one of those sweetly selfish women who, without any trouble, make people grateful to them for simply taking their own way. The rest, as we have suggested, have the air of being made to order, and with some uncertainty as to what the order required. But then it is for the sake of the plot that "With Costs" is evidently intended to be read. And it will be all the more relished for its avoidance of all needless mystery, and for the manner in which the reader is made a partner in its secrets from the beginning. Constructive skill is so rare as to call for especial recognition whenever it is found.

"Viscount Lacklands," by Major Arthur Griffiths (1 vol.: Remington and Co.), is the story of a ruined peer who, like a brave man, enters a great house of business under an assumed name, and, like the best of apprentices, wins back his own fortune with the hand of his master's daughter. But it so happens that his master is a financial scoundrel, who has himself wrongfully appropriated the remains of the Viscount's funds: so that poetical justice proves double-barrelled. The plot is not so slight as its one-volume form might lead one to suppose. Some ingenuity is shown in the manner of perpetuating the evidence of Lord Lacklands' rights and wrongs. The whole story is brightly and cleverly told, and it is pleasant to find our sympathies enlisted by characters who are very human in their weaknesses as well as in their good qualities. The character of the man who is at once a peer and a City clerk, without being anything in the shape of a finished portrait, is very well given, and amounts to a living picture.

"Hilda Desmond: or Riches and Poverty," by Nellie Matson (1 vol.: W. H. Allen and Co.), is a very elementary sort of fiction indeed, and assumes an inexhaustible readiness on the part of novel readers to take an interest in the common-place tricks of a young woman who wants another young woman's young man, and in the simple-minded villainy of a clerk who—for at least the ten thousandth time in fiction—hides stolen bank notes on the premises of a companion. The characters are of the marionette order, whose only vitality consists in the jerkiness of their contortions.



COMMISSIONER CARL BOCK's "Head Hunters of Borneo" (Sampson Low) has the charm of novelty. Though Rajah Brooke and Sarawak are household words, the interior of Borneo is a new world to most of us. Very few have even heard about the Poonan (Forest people) who, though they know the use of fire, build no huts, simply lying on a mat in dry and under it in wet weather. The whiteness of these people's skins is quite startling. Our author attributes it to their living always beneath the shade of trees; but a like mode of life does not produce the same effect in other parts of the world. He thinks them of Dyak race, and the Dyaks he, rather rashly, sets down as a kind of Malays. Head hunting, which is *de rigueur* whenever a marriage is to come off, is also practised wholesale by some tribes who are also cannibals, and sacrifice their captives with cruel tortures. Herr Bock, who is fond of mild jokes, notes that these inhuman creatures are teetotalers. He has a rap, too, at the anti-vivisectionists for preventing experiments on the working of the mysterious poison with which these Poonans anoint their arrows. His book is quasi-official; while collecting animals in West Sumatra for the late Marquis of Tweeddale, he was sent by the Dutch Governor-General to Borneo to report on the wild tribes of the interior, and to make his way across the south-east corner of the island. He is scarcely official in the way in which he speaks of "James Brooke" and Hare, who anticipated him, and other English disturbers of the Dutch suzerainty. The civilising influence of the Dutch he rates higher than readers of Max Havelaar are likely to set it. More interesting even than his narrative (which, by the way, is thoroughly idiomatic—he even talks of Boycotting) are his admirable chromolithographs. In these Messrs. Kell have outdone themselves; the portraits of Dyaks, in various stages of undress, are cynically faithful.

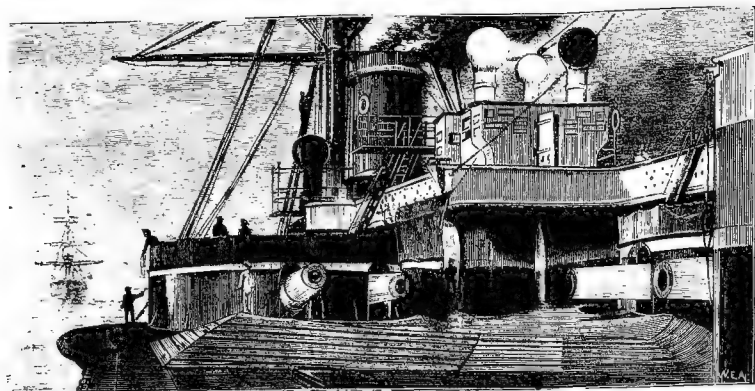
Yet another series, "The Education Library," begins well with Dr. Oscar Browning's "Educational Theories" (Kegan Paul and Co.), "a popular and accurate account of the main lines of thought on educational subjects," from Aristotle onwards. It is practically useful that teachers should know both the historic ground for retaining existing practices or substituting others, and also should be aware what great teachers have attempted and what great thinkers have deemed possible. As Mr. Browning happily expresses it: "the dead hand of spiritual ancestry lays no more sacred duty on posterity than that of realising under happier circumstances ideas which the stress of the age or the shortness of life deprived of their accomplishment." Our great public schools owe their curriculum mainly to John Sturm, of Strasburg. That Comenius of Moravia, who anticipated most of Pestalozzi's method, and who was in London in 1641, did not affect our school system, was due to the troubles in Ireland and the sudden departure of the king from London. He was to have had the Savoy, or Winchester, or Chelsea College as a Normal School. The Jesuits Mr. Browning sets far below the Jansenists: like our public schools, their seminaries owed more to the fashion which filled them with promising pupils than to their excellence in dealing with their material. The present state of our public schools he looks on as one of transition. "We must organise education on some intelligible basis;" at present we have lost the literary spirit which was the redeeming feature of the old system. We try to teach too much, and end by "giving a healthy body which breaks down under the strain of a sedentary profession, and a healthy mind which has no furniture but a complex of prejudices called common sense."

Sir Erasmus Wilson has a right to be heard on his favourite subject. We owe the Obelisk to him; and he has now increased our obligation by his very clear and well-written "Egypt of the Past" (Kegan Paul and Co.), tracing the history of "the people of the Sun-God," from the days of Menes to the extinction of the native dynasties. It is well to have the history, illustrated at every step by the monuments, thus separated from the habits and manners with which in Wilkinson it is mixed up. Sir Erasmus brings out the value of the Ashmolean slab, which has been at Oxford more than 200 years; he discusses the age of the stepped pyramid of Sakkarah, and of the similar structure at Meidoom; and he treats popularly of the decipherment of the hieroglyphics, though he does not succeed in making the matter as plain as it is made in some of Bagster's little books. His illustrations (some of them borrowed from Colonel Howard Vyse's book) are exceedingly good; the celebrated head of Princess Nefert (one of the statues discovered by Mariette in 1872) is beyond all praise. Mr. McCallum's sketches, too, chromographed by Messrs. Hanhart, give us a very clear notion of Egyptian landscape; the morning glow on the Memnon Colossi is exceedingly well rendered. The amount of information in the book is large, and it is brought down to date—no unimportant matter when new discoveries are being constantly made. Sir Erasmus even notices the quite new find at Thebes. He thinks that England has rather let herself be distanced in Egyptian investigation; his book ought at any rate to make the study popular among us. Of course he assumes some points on which Egyptologists differ. He is certain, for instance, that the old Egyptians were of Caucasian race; that they used iron tools; and that the civilisation which was so wonderfully perfect 6,000 years ago must have been growing to that perfectness through long ages. We are glad to note (what is often forgotten) that the monuments which have survived are but a small remnant. Those that were built on low or cultivated ground have disappeared long ago; only those hollowed out of the hill-side or planted in the desert remain.

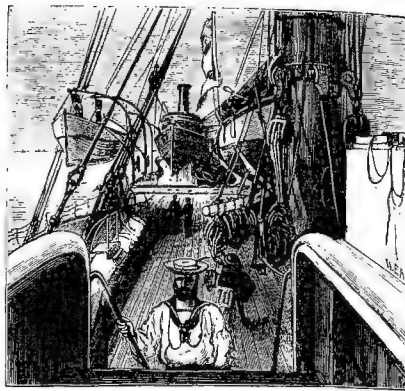
In his "Life of Garibaldi" (Longmans), Mr. J. Theodore Bent professes "to hold the balance between unfair depreciation and extravagant praise." He tells us some strange stories of Garibaldi's campaigns. The success of the descent on Sicily was largely due, he says, to Admiral Mundy's unofficial countenance: "English sailors were often allowed a day's outing, and when they came back nobody asked if they had been fighting for Garibaldi or not." We should like some corroboration of this; hearsay, as Mr. Bent shows, in the case of the contrary reports about Garibaldi's behaviour at Allassio, is such an untrustworthy witness. Of Lord Russell's attitude there is no doubt; he looked on Garibaldi as a second William of Orange, and therefore, in his despatches to Sir James Hudson, he quoted Vattel about the sacred right of insurrection. As the Bourbons were weak, he had not to eat his words, as he was afterwards compelled to do in the matter of Denmark and the Duchies. The relations between Garibaldi and Mazzini Mr. Bent passes over somewhat hastily. The former undoubtedly owed his success to the long and patient labours of the latter, to whom he showed but scanty gratitude. It is hardly fair to talk of "the Mazzinians like vultures trying to get hold of Garibaldi;" neither is it fair to close the record of Garibaldi's triumphs and weaknesses with a hope "that he will trouble Italy no more with his presence if his visits are to be made the occasion for revolutionary outbursts." So far from fomenting outbursts, Garibaldi's advice to the working-men during his visit last year to Genoa was: "agitate peacefully." Mr. Bent should have abstained from sneering at the evening of a life which has certainly been useful to mankind.

"Proverbial Philosophy," by Martin F. Tupper, illustrated (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin). Popularity is always deserved. This is only another way of putting Robespierre's maxim, "The people are always in the right." This book, the best known of Mr. Tupper's writings, was persistently abused and ridiculed by the critics as each successive series appeared. With the public, however, who are quite

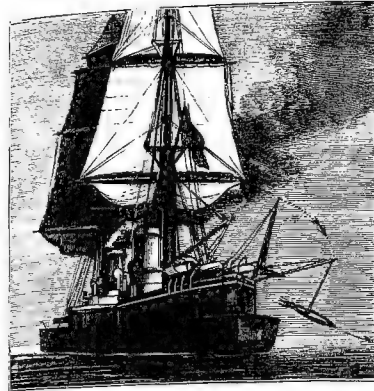




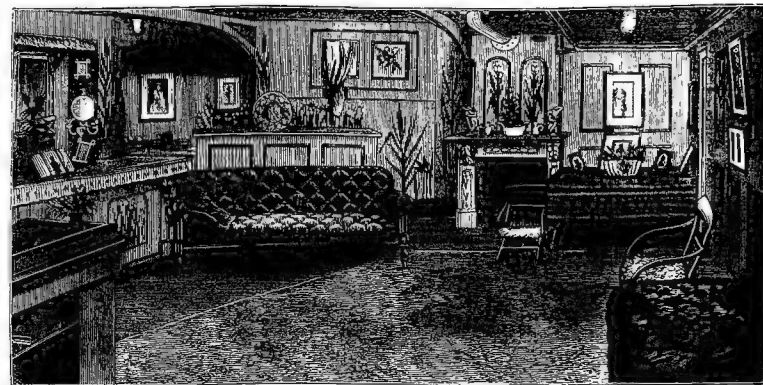
THE TWO TURRETS, THE UPPER DECK LOOKING FORWARD



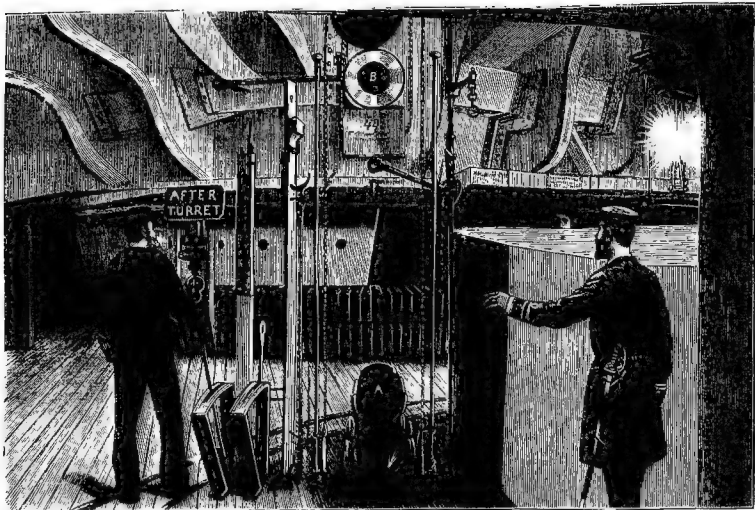
THE AFTER PART, STARBOARD SIDE, AND THE TORPEDO BOATS, SEEN FROM THE "SUPERSTRUCTURE"



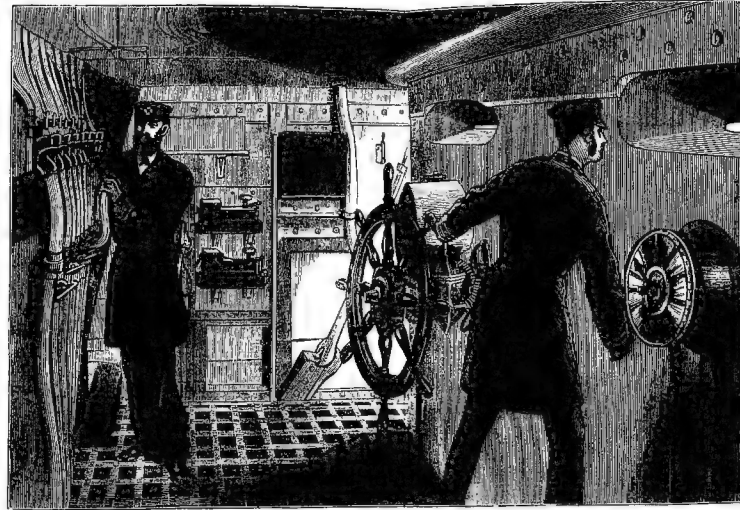
SEA-VIEW, PORT QUARTER, SHOWING METHOD OF LAUNCHING THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO FROM THE SUPERSTRUCTURE



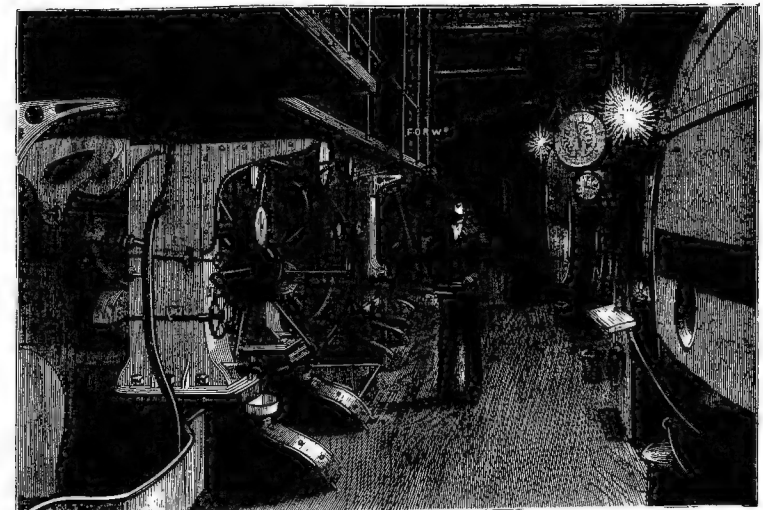
THE CAPTAIN'S CABIN



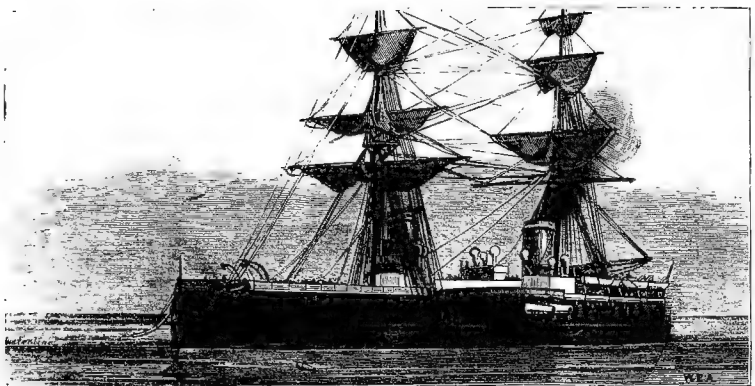
THE TURRET BELOW THE DECK, SHOWING THE METHOD OF LOADING THE GUNS



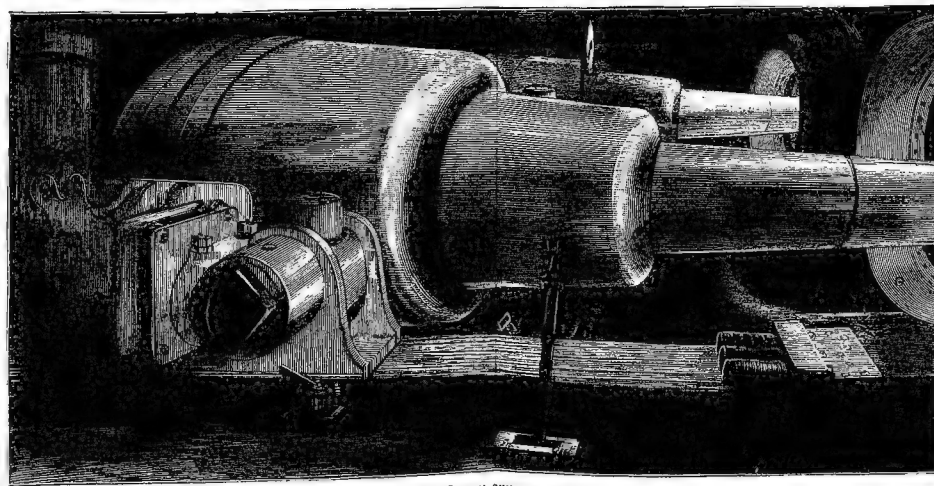
THE "CONNING" TOWER (FORWARD) CONTAINING THE "ARMOUR CROSS"



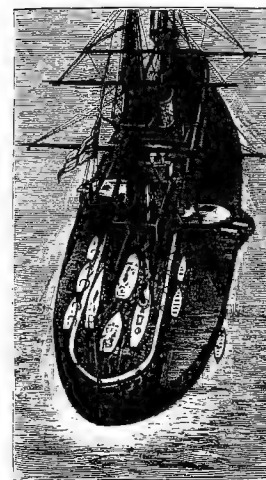
THE ENGINE ROOM AND STOKE-HOLE



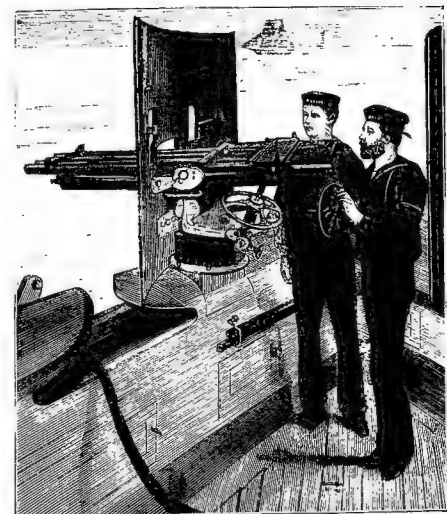
H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE" FROM THE PORT BOW, SHOWING THE SCOOP FOR LAUNCHING THE TORPEDO: THE RAM UNDER WATER, AND THE SUBMERGED TORPEDO FIRED FROM THE SIDE



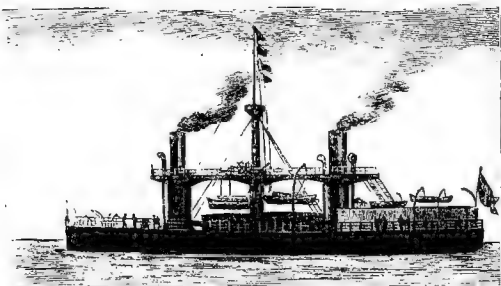
INSIDE THE TURRET: THE 80-TON GUNS READY TO BE RUN OUT



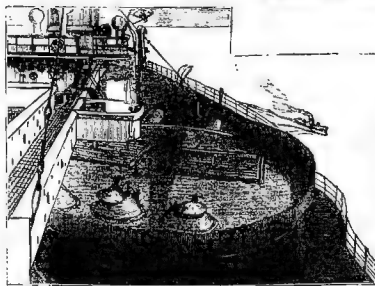
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE"



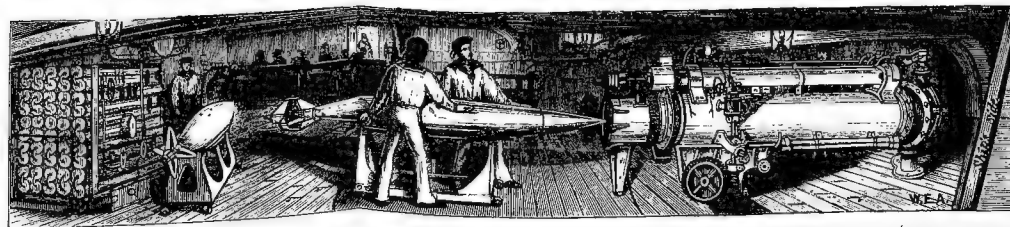
THE NORDENFELT GUN AND SHIELD IN THE STERN: SIGHTING



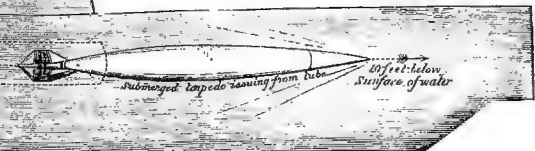
THE ITALIAN SHIP "DUILIO"



LOOKING OVER THE TURRET FROM THE FORE BRIDGE: SIGHTING THE GUNS FROM THE MANHOLES IN THE TURRET



THE TORPEDO ROOM: PLACING A "WHITEHEAD" IN THE PNEUMATIC TUBE (9 FEET UNDER WATER) FOR LAUNCHING





disinterested, and who don't buy a book unless they like it, "Proverbial Philosophy" has always been a favourite, and that its popularity still continues is proved by the publication of this handsome and tastefully-illustrated edition, containing the four series complete. The biographical sketch is very interesting; we learn from it that the four best-known chapters were written before Mr. Tupper was eighteen; while N. P. Willis, the American essayist (no incompetent judge), quoted from the book weekly in his *Home Journal*, supposing it a forgotten work of an Elizabethan author.

As one Christmas succeeds to another the purveyors of decorated photographic albums must find some difficulty in inventing new designs. Messrs. T. J. Smith, Son, and Co. have overcome the obstacle on the present occasion by confining their pictures (which are twelve in number) to those flowers which are either purely white, or have only a faint suspicion of a rosy tint. Among the flowers represented are the rose, rhododendron, stephanotis, azalea, geranium, lily of the valley, and several choice orchids. We think the ladies will say the "White Flower Album" is "sweetly pretty;" while the men will be attracted by the handsome and substantial binding of the volume.

### H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE"

A FEW years back a correspondent of one of the London "dailies," in attempting to describe the outer appearance of H.M.S. turret ship *Glallon*, termed her "a cross between a cooking apparatus and a railway station."

To describe the *Inflexible* as a whole properly would, indeed, be a puzzle. According to her rig she is a brig without a bowsprit, according to her dimensions, a long steam frigate with an immense beam, in other respects she is a combination and a network of pneumatic tubes, steam pipes, engines, boilers, electric apparatuses, &c., guns big, guns little, Nordenfelters, and all the latest appliances used in torpedo warfare. To sum up she, like Cleopatra's barge, "beggars all description."

As we ascend from the boat up the companion-ladder to the breastwork deck we stand on iron plates three inches in thickness, and before us rise the glacis plates in front of the turrets (Sketch No. 1) with their four 80-ton guns, whose muzzles are large enough to take in a boy of ten. The ease and quietness with which these massive structures are moved is marvellous, considering that each turret with its contents weighs 650 tons. The walls of the turrets are made up of twelve inches of steel-faced iron with a backing of eleven inches of teakwood, then another twelve inches of iron, also backed with teak, with an inner skin of two inches of iron. When firing takes place there are inside each turret five men, besides officers; two men are stationed on the wall side of each gun and the remainder at the breech. When loading, the turret is moved round until the lower part of the port hole is hidden under the deck glacis plates, the muzzle of the gun is depressed, and presents itself at an aperture below the deck. A small trolley conveys the powder and shot (A) along rails leading from the magazine until it stands immediately under and in front of the gun's mouth (B). Nothing now remains but to thrust the charge home, which operation is performed by a ramrod worked by steam power. The turrets, engines, magazines, and those parts which require protection are within what is named the citadel, a rectangular enclosure, 110 feet long by 75 feet broad, the sides of which are plated with 24 inches of iron, and are considered to be safe against the most powerful weapon yet invented.

As stated above, the deck over the citadel is three inches in thickness, the other parts on the same surface measure but half-an-inch. In going into action the captain and another officer are stationed in the foremost "conning" tower, standing on top of the superstructure, and within is the "armour cross," which is composed of two upright iron plates, twelve inches thick, intersecting each other at right angles; the longest plate is ten feet, and placed athwartships. In one or other of the four angles forming the cross stands the captain, and what is most interesting, he can there steer the ship, revolve the turrets, fire the big guns, and discharge the submerged torpedoes, either by turning a small wheel or simply touching an electric button; on the other hand, he can communicate by speaking through the voice tubes with his officers in any part of the ship below. In each angle of the cross the appliances are precisely the same and work together, so that if the officer in command finds himself exposed to the enemy's fire, he can protect himself by shifting to another angle. The horizon is "conned" through small embrasures in the cross in line with the eye. Descending to the turret deck, and after clambering over greasy iron work and farther going below on slippery iron ladders midst the stifling heat, the din of the engines, the hissing steam, and the spluttering uncertain electric lights, one finds himself in that most uncomfortable quarter, the stoke-hole and engine-room. This place, bad as it is, would be unbearable but for the draught of air from above which is constantly being pumped through the compartments.

Reckoning the pneumatic tubes with the ordinary engines, there are in all fifty-four. The consumption of coal is necessarily very great, and should the ship be "forced," in other words, go at full speed, she would burn all her fuel (1,200 tons) in six days, but with economical use the same amount would last over seventeen days. The sailing power of the *Inflexible* is not reckoned much, and it is doubtful if, under canvas, she would prove what nautical people call a "handy craft," excepting before the wind. In action all the gear but the lower masts would be cleared away, leaving the vessel entirely dependent on her engines, and should she be in danger of falling into an enemy's hands, by opening all the valves and the watertight compartment doors (there are 485 of the latter), she could be scuttled and sunk in eighteen minutes, or with the addition of the torpedo holes on the main-deck being open the time would be reduced to fourteen minutes. The pumping-power is very great, and if manual labour be added to the steam-power, 5,000 tons of water could be thrown overboard per hour. The hulls of the *Inflexible* and the Italian ships, *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, are nearly alike, but the two latter carry no masts, and their weight each is 800 tons less than that of the *Inflexible*, whose tonnage is 11,400. The Italian ships carry 100-ton guns against our 80-ton, but the turrets, although about the same thickness, are considered weaker, being composed of but one plate with its wood backing against our "compound" plates.

The armament of the *Inflexible* is not all above deck, for in the bow under water is the huge steel prow, while on either side, and ten feet below the surface of the water, is a torpedo-hole, through which a "Whitehead" could be shot. The room where these fish torpedoes are kept and launched from contains two large tubes or cylinders, which open at the end. The torpedo is wheeled along and placed within the tube, the door is then closed, and a pneumatic pipe, with a piston rod inside, is connected, which forces the torpedo at an immense velocity through the water by means of the compressed air stored within bundles of pipes. The compartments below are lit with oil lamps and electric lights, mostly on the "Brush" system, a few being "Gramme."

The captain's cabin is situated within the superstructure at the stern of the ship—a most cosy-looking spot, and tastefully decorated with painted flowers, &c., on each panel, executed by Miss Fisher, the Captain's daughter.

The appointment of Captain Fisher is admitted by every one to be a most happy choice. No one in the navy is more competent than he to understand the working of the various torpedo appliances, he having been in the school on board the *Vernon* from the first establishment of that branch of the service, now a most important one.

The *Inflexible* will be protected at her weak points under water by wire nets extending from the sides, while the Nordenfelters, Gatlings, and other small guns are of themselves considered quite sufficient to keep at distance any number of the enemy's torpedo boats. The Nordenfelters guns are stationed at the stern, and on the bridge over the turrets, and require two men to handle each gun. One man stands behind the breech to point and direct; the second man standing at the side working the lever for firing.

Either one or four shots can be fired at a time. The loading is from the top, the ammunition being supplied from a box (the hopper), fastened over the barrels, and containing forty rounds.

In the sketch the hopper is removed. A novelty is introduced by a system of launching Whitehead torpedoes over the superstructure: an iron tripod is fixed to the bulwarks, to the third leg of which is slung the torpedo, and at a given signal the leg is swung out, at the same time the torpedo escapes automatically, and propels itself through the water at the given depth to which it may be set.

There is an invention of Mr. Froude's to be tried when under weigh: it consists of a compartment below the water, the floor of which is twenty feet above the keel, stretching right across the vessel, and about amidships; this room is called the Water Space. Sixty tons of water are to be pumped in (not filling the space, half being water, and the remainder a vacuum), and it is urged that the ship will roll quicker than the body of water in the compartment, which will at first act as a counterpoise, and in the second place, as the ship rights herself, act as a buffer to prevent too much roll on the other side. The officers do not look with much favour on this innovation, conjecturing that the great rush is likely to injure if not burst the bulkheads, besides being a most unpleasant and a most noisy neighbour, being next the ward room and sleeping cabins. Very few ships have produced so much interest and curiosity as this costly experiment; her length over all is 320 feet, and the broadest beam 75 feet.

Since writing the above the *Inflexible* has been on her sea trials. For the first she started from Plymouth (October 25), for Gibraltar, across the Bay of Biscay, where she behaved admirably, the oscillations being ten per minute, and the rolling but ten degrees, the sea at the time washing over the turrets. On the second occasion, (in the Mediterranean), she was put through a much more severe ordeal, the rolling being faster and deeper, reaching seventeen degrees on one way, and fifteen on the other. In this cruise her sailing power was tested, when she was found not able to "stay" or go about easily. But it should be mentioned that the *Inflexible* was never originally intended by the designer to be fitted with either sail or mast.

On the last trial, the third, the vessel again behaved well, and, if we except her sailing power there can be no doubt the success of H.M.S. *Inflexible*.

W. E. ATKINS

### CHRISTMAS BOOKS

#### III.

ANNALS of foreign travel furnish an attractive trio of tasteful volumes from the Religious Tract Society. Continuing the series of pen-and-pencil sketches of divers lands, "Indian Pictures" is as happy as its predecessors on European ground in combining a light chatty description of the chief features of the country with plentiful and excellent engravings. Where the Rev. W. Urwick cannot speak from personal observation, he supplies judicious extracts from competent authorities, while he is eminently successful in dealing with so large a subject in such scanty space.—Equally agreeable in style, the Rev. Harry Jones's "Past and Present in the East," although merely the record of a journey over well-worn tracks in Egypt and Palestine, is one of the most pleasant recent books on the Holy Land. Easy and unaffected in language, Mr. Jones invests the ordinary incidents of travel in the Desert with interest and humour, and his terse verbal sketches are well supplemented by the illustrations.—To return to Europe, the scenes of the struggles of medieval combatants against Papal oppression are graphically depicted by Dr. Stoughton in "Footprints of Italian Reformers." Tracing alike the efforts of the humblest confessor and of such famous martyrs as Savonarola, in renowned cities and secluded country spots, the author has gathered together a mass of historical information which cannot fail to interest, although told in somewhat cold style. The engravings are particularly good, and so, too, are Mr. Whymper's reproductions of wintry scenes in "Winter Pictures" (same publishers)—a charming collection of poetical extracts on the winter season, gleaned from British and foreign authors of all ages.—Two other volumes from the same Society are for children: Harrison Weir's "Pictures of Wild Birds and Animals" represents with equal truth and vivacity the homely British songster and the fierce tropical beast of prey, each drawn with the cunning hand of the favourite artist, and accompanied by brief letter-press; while "Bible Pictures and Stories" is more satisfactory in the simple tinted vignettes than in the coloured plates. Joseph, when pardoning his brethren, looks exactly like a middle-aged matron.

Church history, both in fact and fiction, is the main theme of the further contributions from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Of the two additions to the Diocesan Histories, "Peterborough," by the Rev. G. A. Poole, is perhaps the more entertaining for the general reader, owing to the greater historical associations of the Northern Diocese. The home of Wicliff and of the chief conspirator of the Gunpowder Plot, Catesby; the scene of the death of Wolsey and of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose body rested in the Cathedral by the equally ill-fated Katherine of Aragon until removed to Westminster: Peterborough puts in the shade the register of "Chichester," although Prebendary Stephens has compiled, with much care, the records of the South-Saxon Diocese. And while these histories relate the efforts of ancient home missionaries the Rev. W. H. Brett's "Mission Work in the Forests of Guiana" brings to the front the difficulties of the pioneers of the Gospel in savage lands. Mr. Brett's narrative, part of which appeared some years ago in a magazine, is a plain unvarnished tale of conflicts with an unbelieving race, a deadly climate, and innumerable animal and insect-plagues, but the author's keen observation and bright descriptions raise it far above the usual average of such relations.—From sober realities to somewhat sad fiction, the authoress of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family" again chooses her favourite subject of the tribulations of the Early Christians. "Lapsed But Not Lost," tells of a family of Roman Carthage during the Decian persecution; in "Conquering and To Conquer" the picture is of Rome in the days of Jerome and the Christian Community on the Aventine; while descending to later years, "Against the Stream" deals principally with the British agitation for the abolition of the slave-trade, combined with a pastoral story of divers charming maidens in an English country village. All the three works are marked by simple earnestness and occasional dry humour.—"Hide and Seek," by E. E. Cooper, is a lively story of Royalists and Roundheads; while "A High Calling," by the author of "Bob Harrison," would be just the present for young servants, as it would give them some salutary but inoffensive hints respecting their duties.

"Freaks and Marvels of Plant Life," by M. C. Cooke (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), is a straightforward popular account of various curiosities of vegetation, free from unnecessary technicalities. Availing himself largely of Mr. Darwin's researches, the author discourses simply of carnivorous, sensitive, and other curious plants, of the movement, the sleep, and the many peculiarities of the vegetable kingdom, enforcing his observations by

diagrams, so that his production will find favour with those numerous flower-lovers who want useful knowledge but dislike lengthy botanical dissertations. And to this class of readers Mr. J. Britten's handsome work, "European Ferns" (Cassell), also largely appeals, alike by the accurate and beautiful coloured plates and engravings from Mr. D. Blair's drawings, and by the thoroughly readable text, which furnishes minute details of the history of all varieties, from the humble common Polypody to the rarest kinds. The book should be owned by all fern-collectors as a valuable authority.—Popularising knowledge continues to be the aim of many of Messrs. Cassell's serials—an object pursued with undoubted success. Thus what need is there for further praise of "Science for All," which under Dr. Robert Brown's direction continues to present scientific subjects in the simplest form even for the most unscientific mind, while the *Magazine of Art*, with its increase in size, has also grown in value and popularity? The present volume is full of interest from beginning to end, its enlarged form giving far greater scope for the illustrations, which, with the agreeable accompanying papers, form a thorough record of the year's Art.—"Old and New Edinburgh," also, has reached its first volume, and will afford equal gratification to patriotic Scots and to travelling Southrons, by Mr. J. Grant's easy gossip on buildings and celebrities of the Modern Athens and the accompanying pictures. As a companion to the "Book of Sports and Pastimes," which we lately noticed, Messrs. Cassell now produce an equally good "Book of Indoor Amusements," which, with its plentiful details of home games of all kinds, will enliven many a dull winter evening.

As most British writers for young people nowadays prefer to chronicle the doings of matter-of-fact mortals rather than the wonders of the elfin world, fairy lore must chiefly be sought abroad. Accordingly Messrs. Sonnenschein and Allen are bringing out an Illustrated Library of Fairy Tales collected from different countries, which will be followed by selections of national folk-lore. Germany contributes some capital examples in "Hauff's Fairy Tales," translated by P. E. Pinkerton; from Scandinavia come the graceful fancies of Gustafsson, "Tea-time Tales," which Mr. A. Alberg has already made known to us in separate form as "Chit-Chat by Puck," and "Roselcaves;" while Spain is represented by "Caballer's Fairy Tales," translated by J. H. Ingram—mostly Andalusian legends collected by the authoress known as Fernan Caballero, and amongst which may be recognised several stories familiar in other lands. All are well illustrated, but the Spanish cuts are the most original.—There are traces of fairyland in Eric Stafford's short stories included in "Only a Drop of Water" and also in "A Winter Noddy" (same publisher), which is endowed with ultra-gorgeous pictures.—Aspiring lads will enjoy the short biography of Sir Thomas More, given by F. E. Cooke in "A Boy's Ideal" (same publisher), although the authoress does not adhere strictly to historical truth in referring to the reforming efforts of Luther at the period when young More first studied law in London. The great Reformer had not then even become a monk.—Another boy's book, "The History of a Ship from Her Cradle to the Grave" (Routledge), has now appeared in a fresh edition, with sundry additions respecting modern naval inventions, such as steamships and torpedoes. These additions are by no means so complete as they might be.—And for the boys, too, comes Messrs. Routledge's "Every Boy's Annual" in company with "Every Girl's Annual" for the sisters in their teens, and "Little Wideawake" for the nursery—all presenting the usual features of a large share of stories, counter-balanced by a fair element of instruction and sweetened by pictures.—There are illustrations unlimited in "Punchinello's Picture Book" (same publisher), the majority highly amusing, and a few eminently Gallic, and a trifle questionable in taste. The stories are merry enough, chiefly French, the best being the history of the world-famous mannikin who names the book.—Quiet family quartetts, weary of whist and other games of skill, should get "Four-Handed Chess" (Routledge), and study the somewhat intricate game so warmly advocated by Captain G. H. Verney. The canine hero of "My Doggie and I," by R. M. Ballantyne (Nisbet), is a very paragon among his species, for through his agency a somewhat priggish medical student and a merry street Arab are raised to the height of prosperity, and a long-lost child is restored to her sorrowing mother.—Passionate little girls will do well to copy some of the small heroines of "Dewdrops and Diamonds," by Emma Marshall (Nisbet); while teachers anxious to reward tiny scholars should invest in some of the miniature story-books such as the "Butterfly at Home" and its numerous companions (Warne), wherein Mabel relates short stories daintily illustrated by George Lambert.

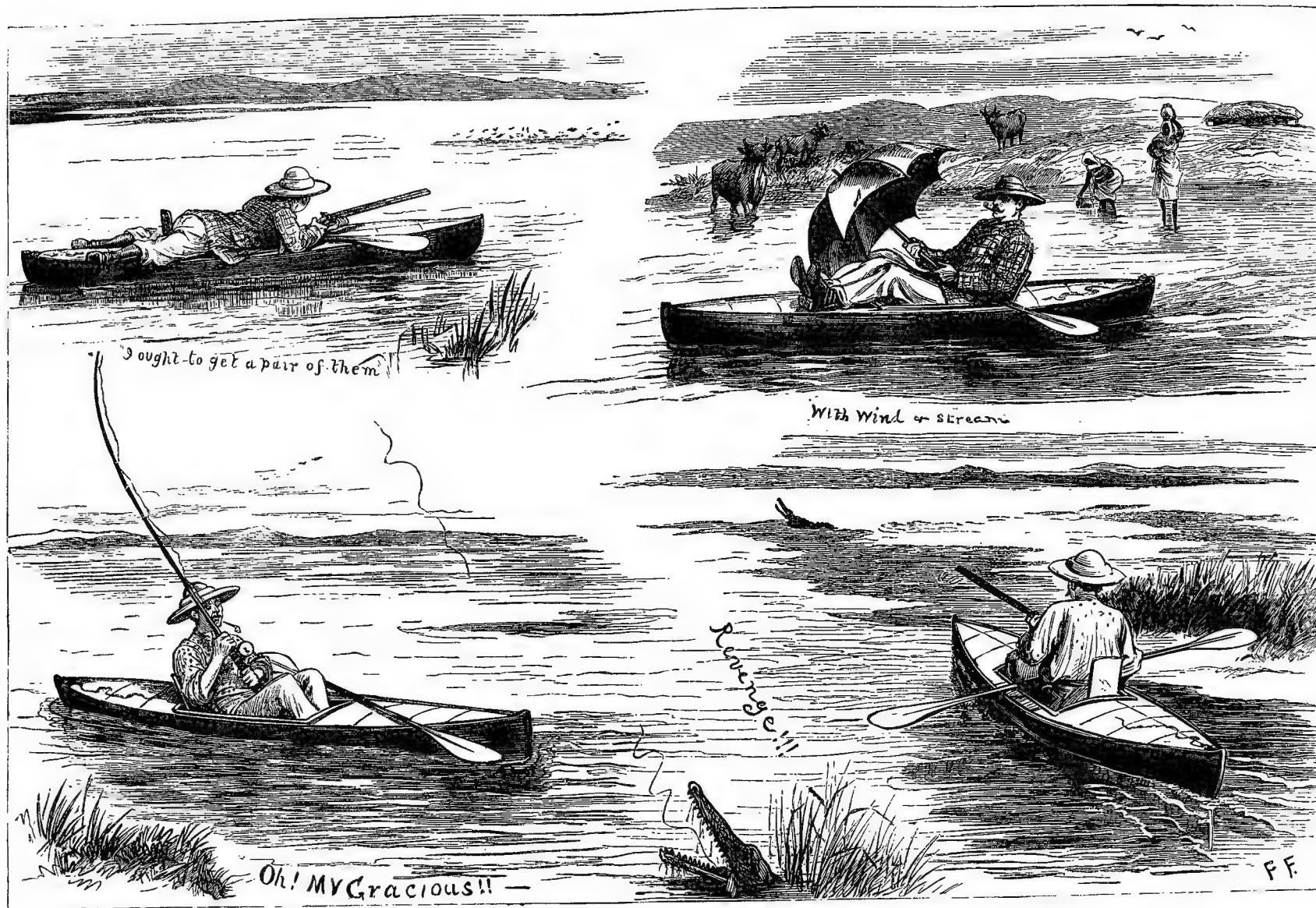
Truly the name is legion of those fancifully decorated giftbooks, which picture the little folks in quaint garb, and sing of their doings in short verse. Queen Victoria herself, as a wee baby, and a bonny child, figures amongst her subjects in "The May Blossom, or, the Princess and Her People" (Warne), which contains some charming pages by H. H. Emmerson illustrating Marion Wincham's verses, although the figure drawings are occasionally faulty. Very fascinating, too are the tintorette pictures of "The Children's Kettledrum," by M. A. C. (Dean), which well contrast with the fully coloured plates of a most dainty volume. In this class, however, the palm must fall to "At Home" (Marcus Ward), wherein Messrs. J. G. Sowerby and T. Crane have united to produce one of the prettiest children's books of the season. The graceful floral borderings in conventional style, and the sweet-faced tiny youths and maidens are executed with much delicacy and artistic taste, while the colouring and printing are admirable.—Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams's combination of fact and fiction in "Young Marmaduke" (same publishers) will, we fear, prove too dry for the boyish taste it is intended to suit. The thin thread of Marmaduke's own adventures during the French Reign of Terror is completely overweighed by the lengthy speeches of Revolutionary celebrities, which boys will probably prefer to read in history itself.—Equally true but more amusing, Mr. Ascott Hope's "Stories of Young Adventurers" (Hogg), aims at interesting lads in real stirring experiences, instead of imaginary exploits. The author has made a capital choice of exciting episodes in all parts of the globe, bearing out the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.—"Great Movements, and Those who Achieved Them," by H. J. Nicoll (same publisher), narrates the growth of many of the most important reforms and alterations of the last century, ranging from the efforts of philanthropy in the abolition of the slave trade, and prison improvement, to the invention of the steam-engine and the telegraph.—Miss Tytler in "A Hero of a Hundred Fights" (Isbister), does not present her own sex in a very favourable light. Her heroines are mostly unnamable, but she produces an interesting character in her artist hero, who only attains success later in life after many moral combats.—Fighting of a more practical type is the chief theme of "Hillsland," by the Rev. F. H. Morgan (Griffith and Farran), a tale of smuggling in Yorkshire seventy years since.—Two good short stories for girls are "Madelon's Revenge," by Lina Dou (Houlston), and "The River Singers," by W. Robson (Benrose), the former teaching forgiveness of injuries, the latter telling the longing of a gutter-child after religious knowledge.

We are again in Fairyland both in "Among the Gibbys," by Sydney Hodges (Remington), whose little heroine enjoys some wonderful and entertaining adventures in a magic land on the top of a Welsh mountain; and in "Heatease and the Rabbits" (Sotheran), a simple story of elves and animals, by the author of "The Cradle of the Blue Nile," prettily illustrated by D. V.—Some of the romances in "Under the Sunset," by Bram Stoker (Sampson Low) are gracefully written, but the semi-allegories are foggy and highflown, being decidedly above the heads of young readers.

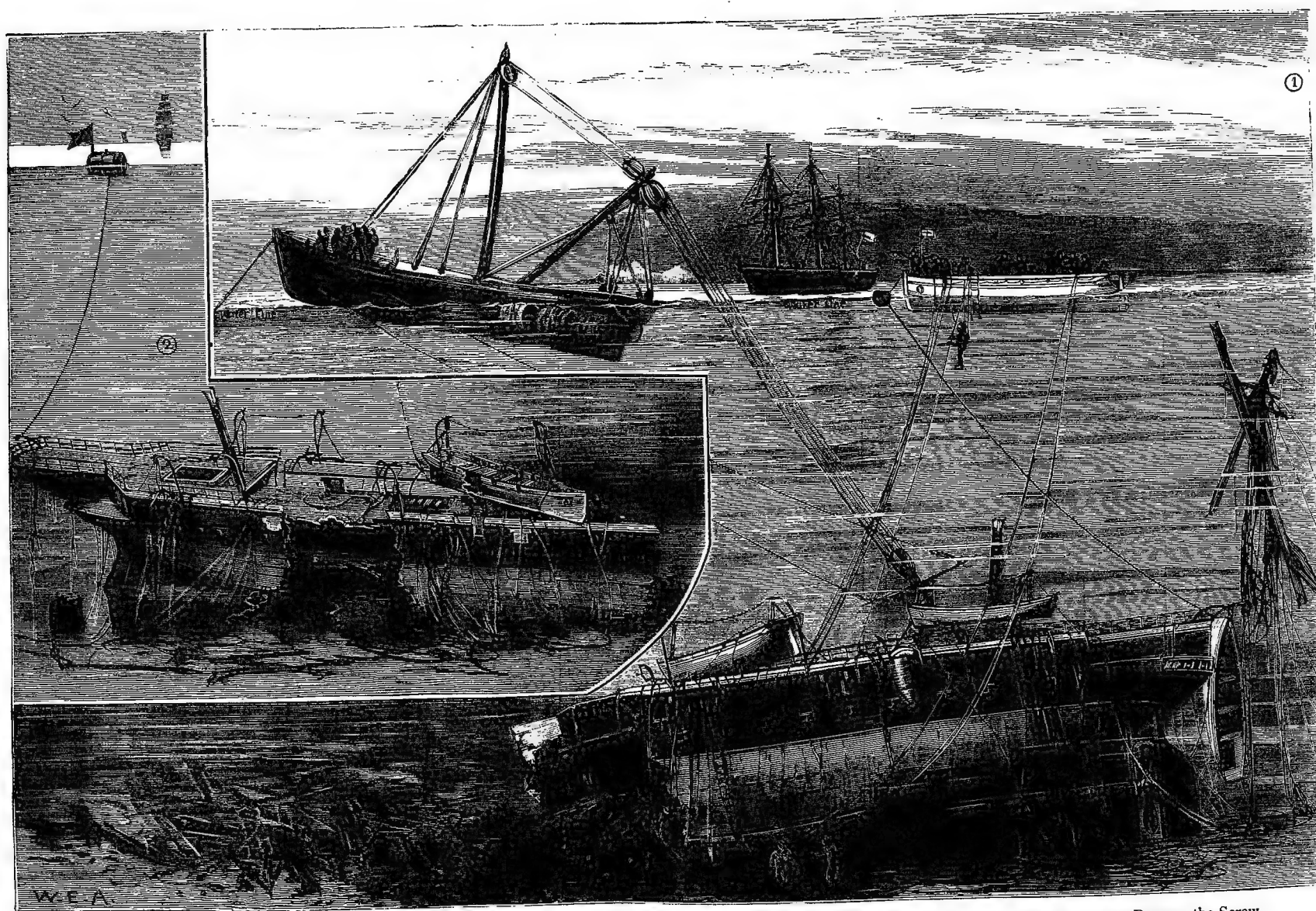








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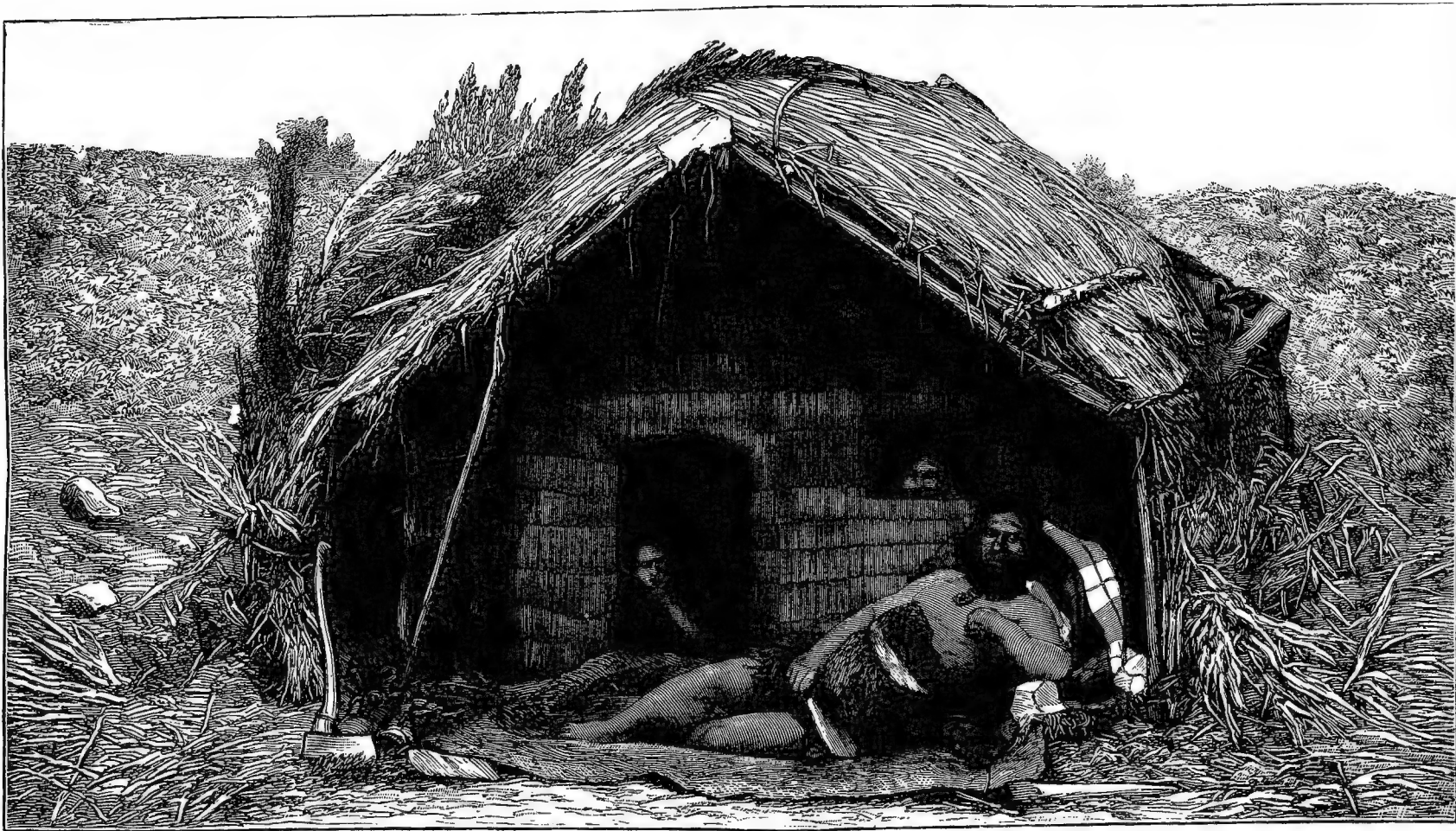




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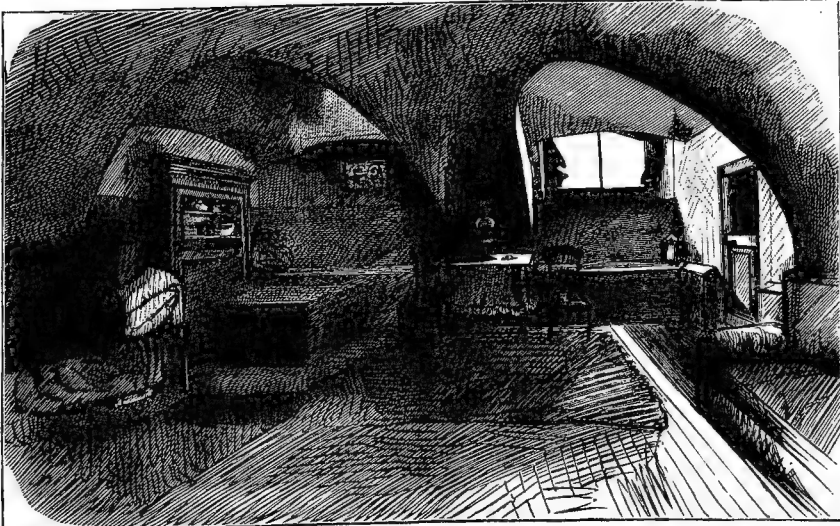
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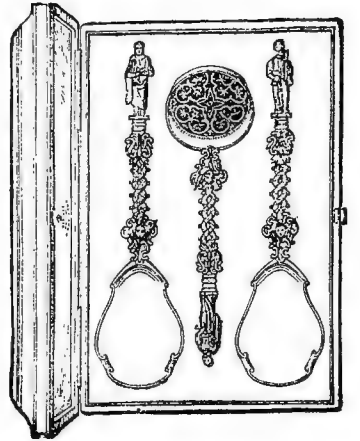
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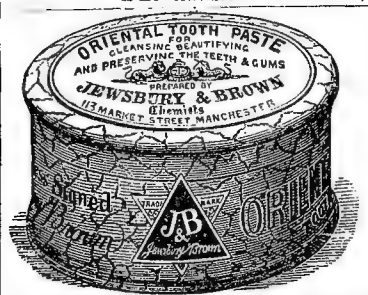
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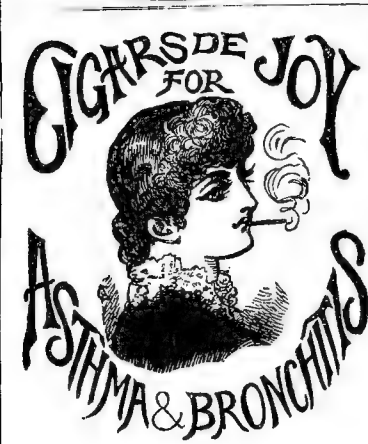
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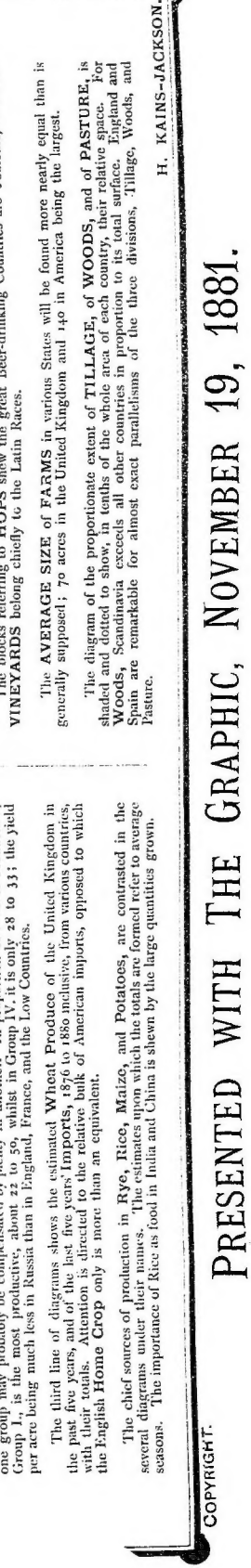
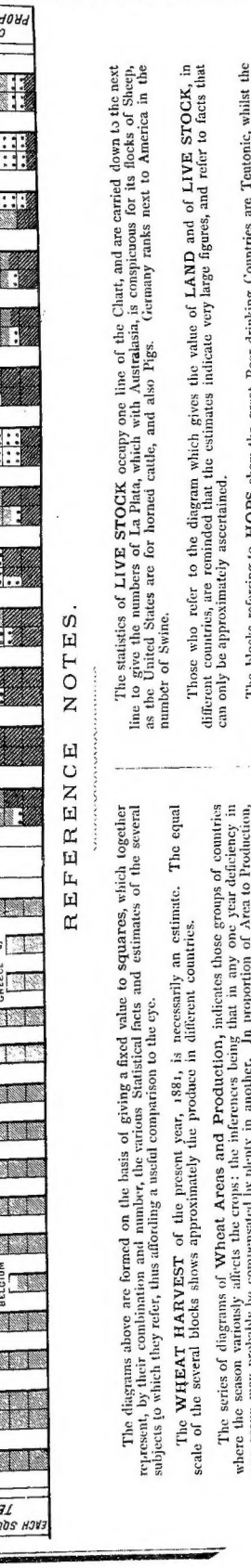
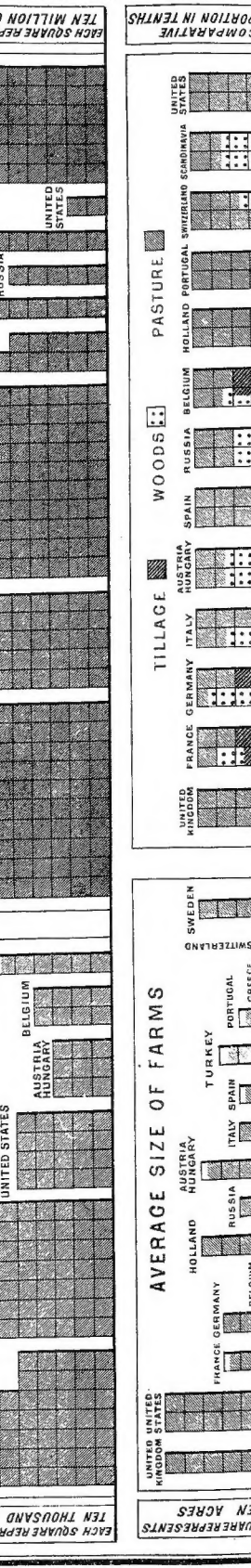
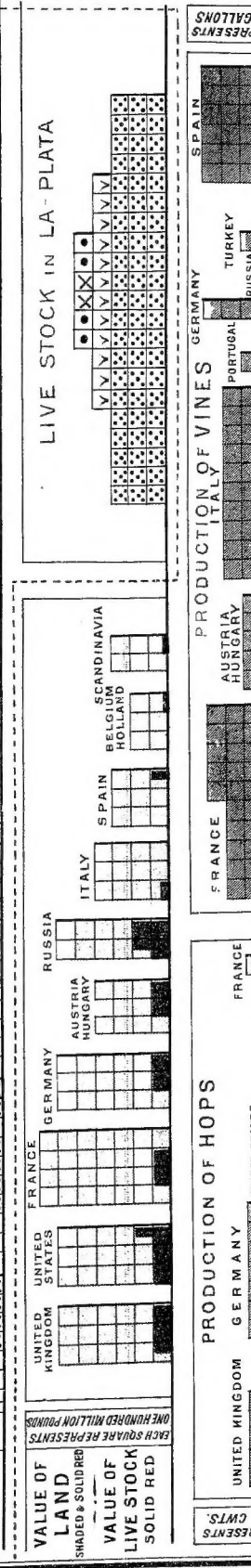
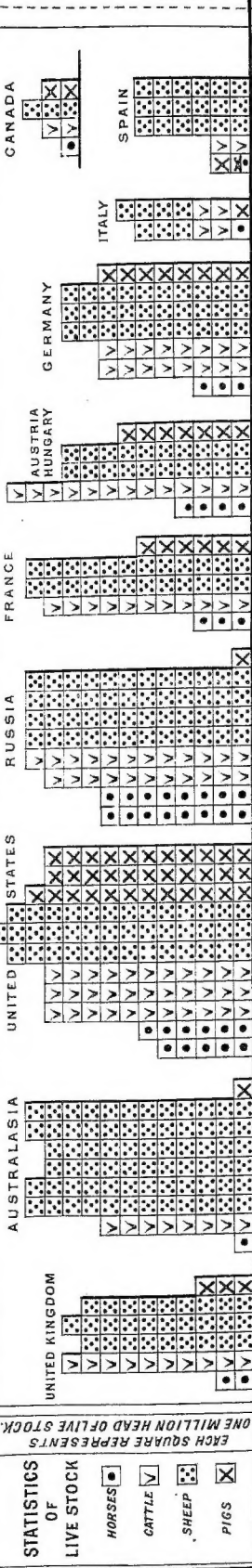
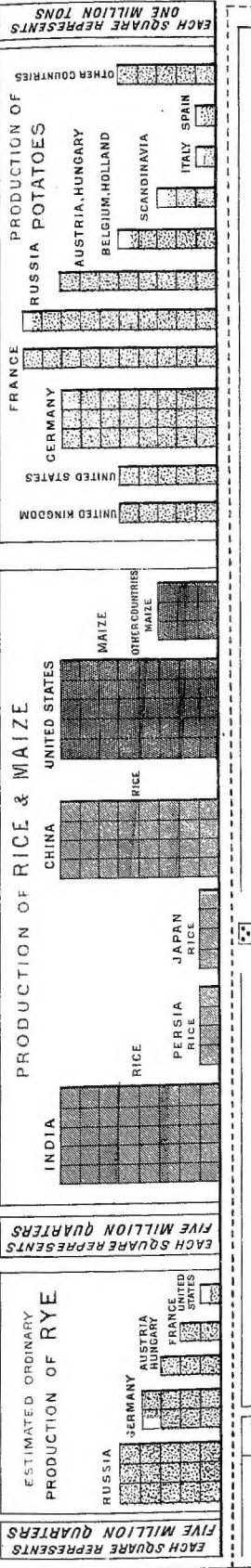
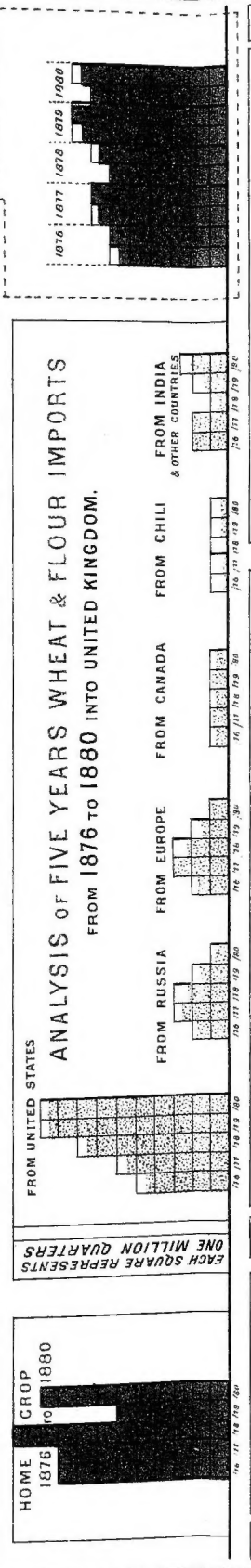
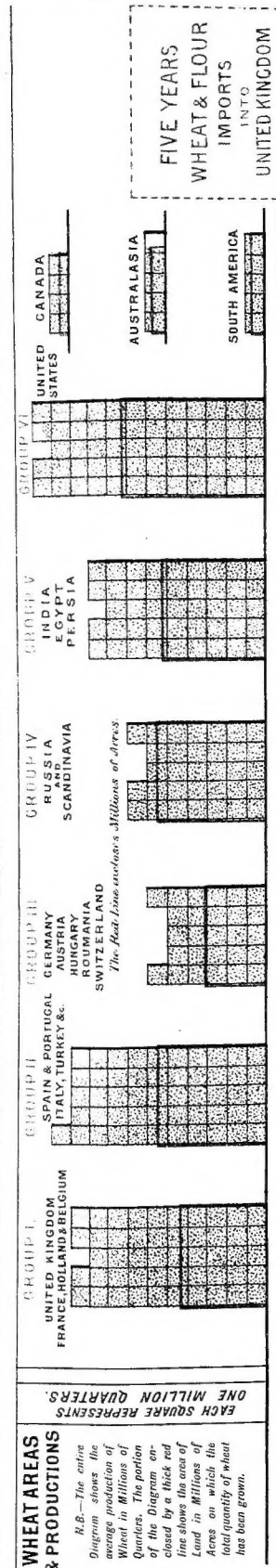
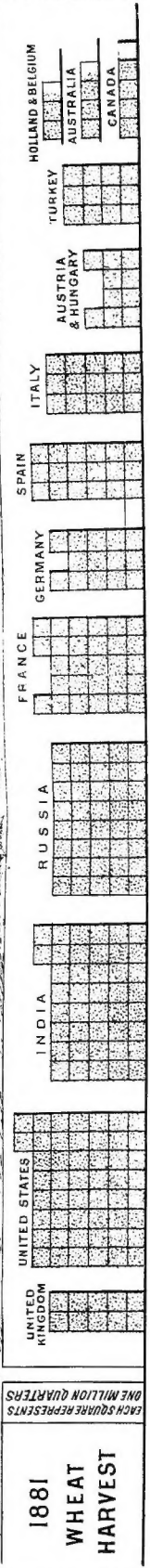
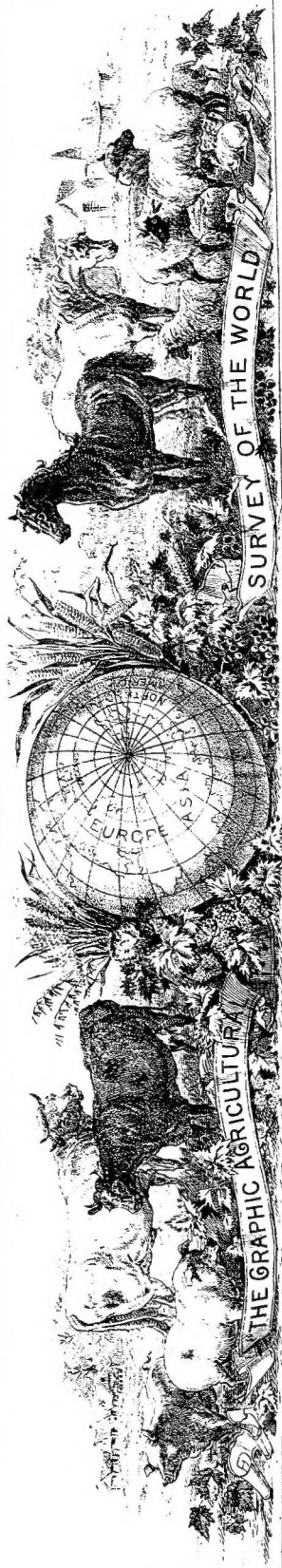
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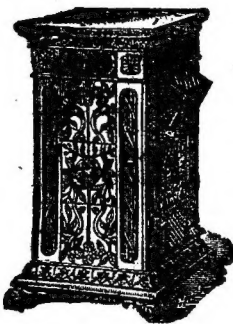


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E.B.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature, in Blue Ink, across Label.

### AUTUMN SEASON, 1881.—

WATERLOO HOUSE. HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE take the opportunity of announcing that, in making arrangements for the autumn season, due regard has been paid to the claims of the Association for assisting the development of trade in English Wool Fabrics (under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Christian, Princess Mary of Teck, and many of the Nobility) by providing a large assortment of Dress Materials of British Manufacture and Costumes made therefrom. Each department is replenished with fashionable and carefully-selected goods, the prices of which have been fixed at the lowest possible scale. An inspection of the new stock is invited.—WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall Mall East and Cockspur Street, S.W.

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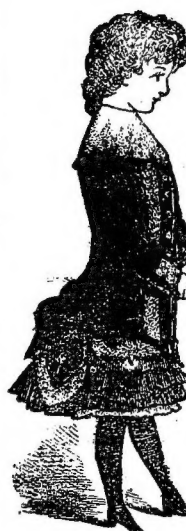
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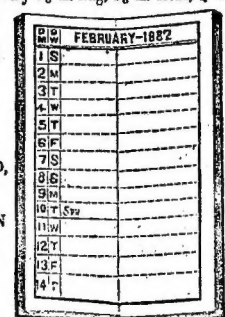


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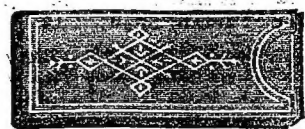
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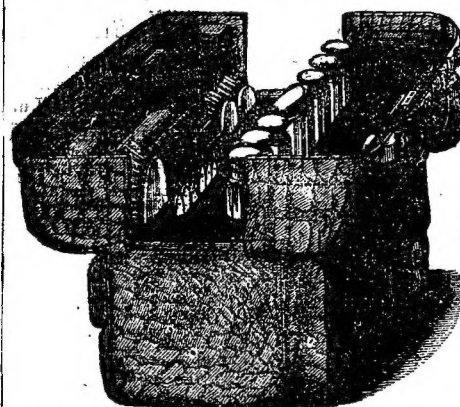


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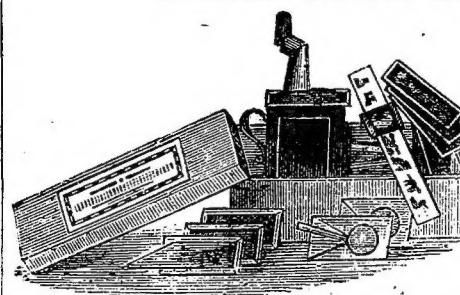
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